A CUTTING

THE CAMPBELL PRESS

AND THE VALLEY ECHO

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Current Events Interpreted

The League Asks Us In

The fair name of these United States was bandied about rather freely in the hallowed halls of the League of Nations last week as it strove frantically to keep from falling apart like a jigsaw map in an earthquake. One resolution called for sounding out the U. S. on the possibility of our joining the League, since it is sorely in need of a lot of prestige right now. The other was an unofficial "resolution" reached privately among several members, to the effect that this nation was quietly but determinedly attempting to speed the League's downfall. As to our joining the League, that body unquestionably knew it was grasping at a very thin straw. The fact that it is politically expedient in America to denounce the League vigorously and openly pretty well sums up this nation's attitude toward any such proposal.

And Slaps At America

The charge that the U. S. is purposely trying to scuttle the League is, to put it mildly, farfetched. They're suffering delusions of persecution over there. Nevertheless their line of reasoning brings up some other interesting points, such as the possibility of the formation of a pan-American League of Nations when all the countries of the two American continents hold their conference later this year. That, said the disgruntled at Geneva, was the motive behind U. S. strategy against them. They feel the U. S. sicked Argentina on to the notion of insisting on a Geneva session before Europe was ready for it—before things had settled down a bit. That, some members say, has made things extraordinarily difficult.

Just In Case

If a pan-American League is formed, Argentina will of course be a member. But how those at Geneva figured that such a league, with the U. S. as its dominating member ,would benefit from the downfall of the Geneva organization, is a little obscure. Incidentally, this nation's policy of knitting all North and South American countries closely together economically and diplomatically so we'll all fare better if the rest of the world collapses in war, is making progress. That new Mexican highway linking Mexico City to the U. S., opened the other day, is another step in this direction.

Let's Us Claim Mexico

Speaking of Mexico, that impetuous, revolution-ridden little nation seems given to burlesque ,or imitation, diplomacy. Right now they're pondering whether or not to serve a claim on the United States for all the islands immediately off the coast of California, including the Farallones and Catalina. Neither Mexico nor Spain, they claim, ever ceded these islands to us in any treaty. They don't want the islands themselves, understand. All they want is considerable cold cash in settlement. A commission headed by General Amado Agruirre has been studying the matter since 1921. The Mexican senate is scheduled to take it up in September. It promises to be an interenational sensation!

Those Houses On Wheels

America seems to be contracting "auto-trailer" fever. Not just ordinary trailers, but these houses on wheels in which you can live where you park, with all the comforts (or almost all) of home. Highways are literally alive with them, ranging in style all the way from the box-on-wheels type to sleek, streamlined jobs worth thousands of dollars. Even a couple of books about them came off the press last week. One is by a widely known Chicago columnist who toured the country with a trailer and then wrote about it. Another is a volume entitled, "How to Build Motor Car Trailers." And people are building them, by the hundreds. Futhermore, 300,000 persons are now actually living in trailers, and it is expected half a million will be by next year. Are we becoming a race of nomads?

A Dead Man Repents

A man was brought back from the dead in San Francisco the other day. The feat was really a medical miracle, and in two respects was beyond anything of its kind ever before accomplished anywhere. The man had commited suicide by drinking hydrocyanic acid, usually considered instantaneously fatal. Half an hour later at the hospital, doctors could find no pulse, no respiration. Unquestionably, the man was dead—had been, probably, for 20 minutes. Then they injected methylene blue. Forty minutes later the man was sorry he had tried to die, and was loudly demanding food! Unfortunately, he brought back no tales from the Great Beyond. From the time he took the poison until he waked on the hospital cot, he said, it was all a blank.

Court's Cabin On Johnson Avenue Has New Owners

Court's Cabin has changed hands. J. J. Betmon of San Jose has purchased the cafe business and good will of Court Schuler and "Madame Queen," who have for the past several years greeted their friends and patrons at the Johnson avenue resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Betmon have had 20 years experience in serving the public with their culinary products, and they plan to continue the conduct of this popular tavern on the same high plane established and maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Schuler.

Due to ill health Mr. Schuler was compelled to take a much-needed rest. He and Mrs. Schuler will go to Redwood Estates for a short time, and later he will enter a hospital for treatment.

The Press speaks for their many friends in wishing the Schulers a lot of luck in their next venture, and wishes the new owners much success.

Ada Rebekah Lodge Installs New Officers

At a beautiful, well-attended meeting of Ada Rebekah lodge, I.O.O.F., Tuesday night, District Deputy President Ruth Daves of the Rebekah assembly for district No. 3, assisted by a staff under the direction of Charles Bishop, installed the officers into their respective stations.

Also present was Josephine Gray, marshal of the Rebekah assembly for the state of California.

Those installed were Ada Williams, junior past N. G.; Martha Fillmore, N. G.; Zadie Rice, V. G.; Katherire Jones, chaplain; Lillian Ohlen, corresponding secretary; Wilmay Lea, financial secretary; Lois Bachman, treasurer; Emma Main, R. S. N. G.; Carrie Silver, L. S. N. G.; Anna Bachman, warden; Beulah Covey, conductor; Josephine Gray, R. S. V. G. Jessie Silberbauer, L. S. V. G.; Myrtle Johnson, inside guardian; Al Covey, outside guardian; Harry Silver, drill master.

Refreshments were enjoyed after the ceremonies, and were provided by a committee headed by Theresa Brydon.

Entertains Over The Holidays

Mrs. H. P. Bean celebrated the Fourth by entertaining friends and relatives at her home on Williams road.

A picnic supper was served in the back yard under an immense fig tree, and the table was decorated in red, white and blue with a tiny flag at each plate.

The guest of honor was Harry Palmer Bean of Washington, D. C., a grandson of Mrs. Bean. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Smith and son James of Vallejo, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Smith and children, Winona, Dan and Herbert of Campbell, Mrs. H. Price Webb and daughters, Jeanne, Joan and Janet of San Jose, Ed Webb and sister, Miss Charity Webb of San Jose, Mrs. H. P. Bean and Mrs. Fannie P. Webb.

Mrs. Bean is entertaining her son, Howard P. Bean of Washington, D. C., who is in California on business for the United States Bureau of Standards. He has official business at the University of California and will be in Campbell only a few days. Mrs. Bean and two children will visit in Campbell later in the month.

Needed--A New Congressman: Alonzo Baker Drafted for Job

ELECT BAKER—HE HAS ABILITY, COURAGE AND CONVICTION.

The great majority of people in the eighth congressional district feel that they need more than a mere "rubber stamp" to represent them in congress. They want someone with ability, conviction and courage, someone who is loyal to American institutions, someone who has common sense in tax matters and business affairs, someone who will do more than glibly promise everybody everything. And these are the reasons why Alonzo Baker was drafted by 150 Republican leaders of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey counties to make the congressional race. He did not seek the job; the job sought him. Thousands of Democrats also see in him the hope of one who will help to correct the reckless spending, the half-baked measures, the Socialistic trends and the unconstitutionalism of the New Deal.

ALONZO L. BAKER
Mountain View Editor

PLATFORM OF ALONZO L. BAKER:

CONSTITUTION

Preservation of our basic institutions—the constitution and the supreme court; amending the constitution when necessary, but without changing its fundamental principles, thus keeping America American.

FEDERAL CONTROL

Against over-centralization of power in federal government; against federal strangulation and regimentation of business and agriculture; against usurpation of powers of legislation by chief executive; hearty support of Jeffersonian principles of democracy and state's rights.

BUREAUCRACY

Demand immediate restoration of civil service system wrecked by Farley; against great horde of government employees taken on in last three years; against multiplication of bureaus and agencies which increase taxes and which encroach upon rightful powers of congress.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Believe budget should be balanced to avoid insolvency and inflationo; against spending $2 for every $1 taken in as New Deal has done and which will be a burden upon uncounted generations to come.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Believe the greatest single obligation of legislators today is to work out a generous and soundly financed social security program which will keep step with our modern industrial civilization; believe in securing working classes against sickness, unemployment and old age; believe in old age pensions of at least $50-$75 monthly built up by contributory plan.

LABOR

Believe in the inherent right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing; believe that labor should share more and more in the profits of industry and agriculture; believe that minimum wages and hours should be established by law, and by congressional amendment, if necessary.

RELIEF

Believe that all unemployed should be generously cared for, but without making political capital out of human misery as now done.

AGRICULTURE

Against absurd "plow-under" crop restriction policies of New Deal; against domination of farms and farmers by measures like the AAA; for aid to farmers in handling problem of surpluses through subsidy on exports when necessary; for liberal adjustments on farm loans and lower rates on excessive interest charges; for promotion of farm cooperatives; for promotion of commercial uses for farm products; for tariff protection of American farm products for American farmers; for drafting men like Peek to head up Department of Agriculture rather than Socialistic dreamers and theorists like Tugwell and Wallace.

EDUCATION

Education for all the children of the nation is of utmost importance; federal government should assist financially when necessary, but federal monies granted for education must be spent by the state and local educational units, thus avoiding any interference in education by the federal government.

RADICALISM

A relentless and militant warfare against the principles of Marxian Socialism, Communism and Fascism, in any and all forms, believing them to be subversive of democracy, of the home and the church ,and of human liberty and freedom.

PEACE

Believe in drastic neutrality laws making it impossible for America to be dragged into another world war; believe heartily in proposals of American Legion to draft capital in time of war and to put munition industry under government control; believe in military forces adequate for protective purposes.

VETERANS

Believe that all disabled war veterans and their families should be cared for generously, and that adequate hospitalization facilities be provided.

MONOPOLY

Against monopoly in any and every form, whether by the greedy hand of big business, or by the dominating arm of the government.

CRIME

Believe in universal fingerprinting and registration; believe in mandatory deportation of criminal aliens and of aliens unlawfully entered; believe in more restrictive and selective immigration laws such as Reynolds-Starnes bill.

TOLERANCE

Believe that all religions are on an equality before the law and all should be respected and represented equally; believe in complete freedom in the practice of religion; that religion should never be made a test for public office.

LOCAL

Believe that all worthy projects within the eighth congressional district, such as improvement of harbors, roads, aid to agriculturists, labor groups ,educational districts etc., should receive heartiest support by the congressman, and that he should be longer on performance and sincerity than on mere promises for temporary political advantage.

Alabamans Visit Relatives Here

Herbert Scholz, with his wife, son and daughter, have been visiting Robert and Anna Scholz in Campbell, and other relatives on the coast. Mr. Scholz was in attendance at the electrical engineers' convention in Los Angeles during the last week in June.

They left this week for their home at Birmingham, Ala., where Mr. Scholz is with the electric power company. Herb is another Campbell high school boy who has made good.

MRS. HOAG IS BETTER

Mrs. A. Y. Hoag is steadily improving at the county hospital where she underwent an operation July 4.

Early Merchant Is Local Visitor

Charles Willett was a visitor to his old home town last week, spending a vacation with his sister, Mrs. Charlotte Sutter. Mr. Willett built the first general store in Campbell in 1892, and conducted the same for a number of years on the property now occupied by Carl Field's grocery.

Mr. Williett contacted a few of the old timers in the community, but with our "march of time" most of them have passed on.

TO INSTALL

At a meeting of Morning Light lodge No. 42, I.O.O.F., this Thursday evening, the officers of the lodge will be installed by District Deputy Grand Master Roy Taylor and staff. Roy Kosich will be raised to the office of noble grand; Walter I. Merrill as vice grand, and other subordinate and appointive officers to their stations.

Harold Tuttle Fourth of July Accident Victim

Friends and acquaintances here of Harold C. Tuttle, familiarly known as "Hal," were grieved to hear of his death which occurred Saturday near Willits.

Death resulted when his automobile hurtled into a deep canyon as the crumblnig edge of a narrow road gave way. To others in the car were injured.

Several years ago Mr. Tuttle operated the local bakery and also sold dairy products. After disposing of his business here he ran a large dairy out of Gilroy until about six months ago, when he moved to Berkeley where he has been conducting the Tuttle Sequoia Riding academy. He was on his way to attend a rodeo when the fatal accident occurred.

Hal was a popular fellow here, interested in sports and other activities. In Gilroy he helped promote baseball and the gymkhana.

Funeral services were held in Berkeley Tuesday, with the Gilroy post, American Legion, in charge.

Local Firemen Re-Elect Genasci As Dept. Chief

At a business meeting of the fire department Monday evening Ed Genasci was re-elected chief, Jack Scott ,assistant chief; Quito Scott, secretary, and Antone Ferro, treasurer.

Two teams were selected for a hose-laying contest to be staged by the boys this summer. They are: Antone Ferro, Quito Scott, Walt Silberbauer, Melvin Genasci, Frank Coupland and Fred Grizzle. The second team includes Frank Ferro, L. Genasci, Bob Ferro, Bart Guttormsen and Eldrid Coupland.

Injured At Lake Tahoe Saturday

Emsley Whistler, son-in-law of Mrs. W. D. Sturtevant, sustained a serious eye injury at Lake Tahoe last Saturday.

Mr. Whistler was splitting kindling at the family cottage when a piece of steel flew to his face, slicing the eyeball. On the advice of a specialist who was vacationing at Emerald Bay, he was rushed to Sacramento for hospital treatment.

No further report has been received, but it is feared he will lose his eye.

Hi School Board Re-Elects Pres.

At a recent meeting of the Campbell Union High School Board of Trustees Joseph Conner was re-elected president and Mrs. Jessie Shelley, clerk. Both of these members were retained as trustees by the voters in the June election. The other three members are Dr. F. R. Anderson, G. W. Burrow and M. C. Vennum.

Plans for Young Republican Clubs Throughout Dist.

Plans to organize militant Young Republican clubs in every town throughout the eighth congressional district will be launched at a conference to be held at Hotel Del Monte on July 12, according to announcement recently made by Fillmore Rowles, chairman of the Young Republicans of the eighth district.

S. F. B. Morse, president of the eighth congressional district of Republican county central committees and a member of the California delegation to the national Republican convention at Cleveland, will give the principal address. His subject will be "The part that the Young Republicans will take in the Landon and Knox campaign."

Official delegates from Santa Clara county will be announced by Kenneth R. Malovos, county chairman of Young Republicans.

James Phillips, state presdient of the Young Republicans, has notified Rowles that he will be able to attend the conference and outline to the delegates the plans of the state organization for the coming campaign.

Invitations have been extended to Earl Warren, national committeeman and other prominent Republican leaders in the Bay region.

Pastor Protests Booze, Brawls

Editor The Campbell Press:

Campbell for several years has been drifting towards the crossroads of drunken license. Today we are there. I for one wish to register my utter disgust both for the administration that allows such conditions to exist and also for a citizenry that will do nothing about it but talk in secrecy of the things they have seen or know. Let us get together and say and do. Let those drink who so desire. Let them do it without the filthy scenes that were enacted last Sunday evening in East Campbell. Why do we have to have so many saloons in this town? Individually we are helpless, but as a group we can make the authorities toe the line and clean up some of these irregularities.

In the name of a town that once ranked high as a place where decent people desired to live.

J. H. Bennett
Congregational Church.

Local Educators At Conference

Stanford University, July 9—Among the 1200 teachers and administrators who are attending the sesssions of the conference on curriculum and guidance held here from July 6 to July 10 under the auspices of the Stanford school of education are Hilda Irene Sawyer, Frank H. Gibson and Muriel Carson of Campbell.

SUNSWEET ANNOUNCES $900,000 ADVANCE APRICOT PAYMENT

An estimated aggregate advance to its members of $900,000 on 1936 apricot deliveries is announced by the California Prune and Apricot Growers association. The Sunsweet organization reports a delivery payment practically the same as that of last year, despite the anticipation of a somewhat increased yield and trade prices opening substantially under last year. The only reduction is from ¼ to ½c per pound on a few grades and classifications.

Commenting on the announcement, President H. C. Dunlap explains, "The association has never attempted to force, or we might say, 'bull' the market in the establishment of a first payment. The excellent record which the association has made in the substantial progress and final payments, completed over recent years in the spring season, makes the association a factor for strength in the establishment of values. On the foundation of this record, the association is now taking on a substantial new membership.

"Like the advertisement of a certain well-known automobile in which they say, 'Ask the man who owns one,' the association's slogan has become, 'Ask the neighbor who is a member.' As a feature of service to the members the association has established of late years a well developed harvest loan plan. Under this grower-members who have brought their crop up to maturity, can borrow from the Sunsweet Credit corporation practically all of the cost of picking and drying."

From the trade, Sunsweet Manager C. C. Cavallaro reports: "Active demand from the domestic markets and an improvement in quotations over the past week. Apparently the prices are right to insure a ready movement in retail. The export market has been open for over a month past and substantial sales have satisfied the early demand. On the whole, barring some break in the field, the dried apricot market is firmly established and may be gradually improved."

Current Events IN REVIEW

by Edward W. Pickard

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President Roosevelt Is Renominated by Acclaim

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was renominated by unanimous acclaim by the Democratic National convention in Philadelphia, receiving the convention's entire 1,100 votes on the first ballot. Vice President John N. Garner was likewise renominated for that position by acclaim.

At a great public massmeeting in Franklin field, Philadelphia, attended by 110,000 people on the evening of the convention's adjournment, President Roosevelt and Vice President Garner were officially notified of their selection and responded with acceptance speeches.

The President sounded the battle-cry of his campaign for re-election by denouncing "economic royalists who hide behind the American flag and Constitution."

President Roosevelt

The convention unanimously adopted a strong New Deal platform and voted the abolition of the historic two-thirds rule.

The sessions were marked with extreme enthusiasm. Party harmony and a determination to stand militantly on the administration's record in the past three years and present a united front in the coming campaign characterized the convention.

The abolition of the two-thirds rule for the nomination of candidates was one of the significant achievements. This rule, which had been in use for more than 100 years, was superseded by the adoption of the rules committee's report recommending that at future conventions only a bare majority be required for nomination. While some southern and the eastern and western states opposed abrogation, they were reconciled to it by the committee's recommendation that changes be made in the apportionment of delegates.

The platform pledged continuance of soil conservation, benefit payments to farmers, a sound currency, a balanced budget and a constitutional amendment if necessary, to achieve the party's broad social program. It praised the accomplishments of the New Deal in a preamble, declaring that it planned to continue them in the interest of the nation. The platform's keynote was that the Roosevelt administration has put and will keep the nation "on the road to recovery and prosperity."

Regarding the Constitution, the platform declared that while the Republican platform proposes to meet national problems by action of the separate states, the Democratic party recognizes that minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor, monopolistic and unfair business practices, dust storms, drouth and floods could not be handled by states. It stated:

"If these problems cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendments as will assume to the legislatures of the several states and to the congress of the United States each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and federal legislatures within their respective spheres shall find necessary, in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security. Thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the Constitution."

In addition to soil conservation and benefit payments, the farm plank pledged the Democrats to financing share-croppers and tenants in buying lands; favored commodity loans on farm surpluses and retirement of ten million acres of submarginal land from production and rural rehabilitation.

Railway Pension Acts Declared Unconstitutional

PENSIONS for railway workers received a setback when the District of Columbia Supreme court ruled unconstitutional two acts passed by congress last year.

The court held that the government had no right to levy or collect taxes to finance the rail pensions and invalidated as "inseparable" a companion tax measure providing for payment of the pensions.

Both acts were passed last year under the sponsorship of the administration and with the support of railway labor leaders after the United States Supreme court had held unconstitutional the 1934 railway retirement act. They were designed to meet the high court's objections.

One of the measures involved levies upon railroads an excise tax of three and one-half per cent "of the compensation not in excess of $300 per month paid to its employees." Workers would have paid a three and one-half per cent income tax upon their wages not in excess of $300 per month. The money thus collected would go into a pension fund. The other act established the retirement system for employees at the age of sixty-five, with pensions ranging up to $120 per month.

Farm Income Up 90 Per Cent, A. A. A. Report Sets Forth

AN INCREASE of 90 per cent in the cash farm income on cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and hogs from 1932 to 1935 was recorded under the Agricultural Adjustment act, invalidated by the Supreme court last January, according to the annual report of Chester C. Davis, former administrator, made public in Washington.

Chester Davis

Cash farm income from these five major farm products which came under production control, rental and benefit payments was $1,365,000,000 in 1932, the year before the AAA became operative. For 1935 it was $2,593,000,000.

The report pointed out that cash farm income from all other products increased in the same period from $3,012,000,000 to $4,307,000,000.

Mr. Davis, who was recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the Federal Reserve board, declared that cash available for living expenses, taxes and interest from farm cash income was the highest in 1935 since 1929, and two and one-half times greater than it was in 1932.

Under the AAA, the report sets forth, rental and benefit payments accounted for one-fourth of the increase in all cash farm income from $4,377,000,000 in 1932 to $6,900,000,000 in 1935.

Strikes in Provinces Continue French Unrest

PERSISTENCE of strikes in the provinces kept France in a state of unrest. A gain of 225,000 new members was reported by the general confederation of labor, organized labor's official body.

Altogether it was estimated that 100,000 workers were still absent from their jobs, in spite of reports of strike settlements in scattered sections throughout the country.

The French Riviera witnessed a general exodus of foreign tourists from 450 hotels and resorts following a lockout by the proprietors. The hotels were closed indefinitely after the employers declared they could not meet workers' demands for more pay and shorter hours. This retaliation by the owners against the threat of a workers' strike upset the summer tourist season, one of the most profitable to the French.

Gov. Landon Makes Plans for Notification Speech

IN ESTES PARK, Colo., Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee, continued his vacation begun with his family the week before and made plans for reconvening of the Kansas legislature and for the acceptance speech he will deliver in Topeka on July 23.

Gov. Landon

Although Governor Landon was resting preparatory to the rigors of the campaign, affairs of his state and conferences with political advisers occupied considerable of his attention.

When the Kansas legislature reconvenes a proposed amendment to the state constitution will be introduced, giving the state broad power to provide far-reaching legislation for social welfare and to cooperate with the federal government. Governor Landon was quoted as describing the proposed amendment as "satisfactory."

The amendment, which may be the basis for similar action in other states, reads:

"Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws providing for financial assistance to aid infirm or dependent persons; for the public health; unemployment compensation and general social security and providing for the payment thereof by tax or otherwise and to receive aid from the federal government therefor."

Charles P. Taft and Ralph W. Robey, two members of his research and advisory staff, were scheduled to join the Republican Presidential nominee and to provide him with further data for the notification ceremony speech—the first major political statement since his Cleveland nomination.

In the meantime, John Hamilton, newly elected chairman of the Republican National committee, was on a tour of the East conferring with political leaders and laying lines for the party's strategy in the coming Presidential campaign.

Severe Drouth Damage Brings Federal Action

WITH thousands of acres of spring wheat destroyed through drouth and with vast corn-growing regions threatened, the federal government undertook a comprehensive campaign to alleviate human distress and property loss, and stricken areas were placed in the hands of a special drouth committee by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, with instructions to proceed immediately with a plan of co-ordination.

Secretary Wallace named Jess W. Tapp, assistant agricultural adjustment administrator, as chairman of the committee. Four others appointed were: C. W. Warburton, director of the Agricultural Extension Service; Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service; A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and W. F. Callender, assistant agricultural adjustment administrator. Joseph L. Bailey, assistant resettlement administrator, will also serve with the committee.

The committee's attention was turned immediately to drouth conditions and relief need in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming, but officials were watching anxiously the increasing drouth damage in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and parts of Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

The work of six government agencies will be supervised and coordinated by the committee in its work on drouth relief. These are: the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation, the Rural Resettlement Administration, the Relief Administration, and Rural Rehabilitation and Soil Conservation Service.

League of Nations Meets to Lift Sanctions

WHILE representatives of leading powers gathered in Geneva to lift League of Nations economic sanctions against Italy and the refugee emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia prepared to plead the cause of his nation's freedom, European statesmen considered the possibility of a reorganization and reformation of the League.

Haile Selassie

Observers agreed that while informal discussions on the League reformation would be held, it was probable that the question of reorganizing the international pact body would be postponed until the September assembly.

Steel Industry Resists Drive for Unionization

DEFYING a drive to force unionization of its 500,000 workers, the steel industry in a strongly worded statement issued by the American Iron and Steel institute declared "it will oppose any attempt to compel its employees to join a union or pay tribute for the right to work."

Although the statement did not mention him by name, it was regarded by observers as the first official response to the recent announcement by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, of a campaign to unionize steel employees.

In order to prevent the "closed shop," the industry said it "will use its resources to the best of its ability to protect its employees and their families from intimidation, coercion and violence and to aid them in maintaining collective bargaining free from interference from any source."

The unionization attempt comes at the time when steel operations have set a new record for 1936.

Reasserting its belief in the principles of collective bargaining, the industry's statement pointed out that employees now pick their own representatives for collective bargaining by secret ballot.

International Conference Seeks Mediterranean Peace

MEETING in Montreaux, Switzerland, an international conference sought settlement of military and naval problems in the Mediterranean. The conference had been called by the powers as a result of Turkey's request to fortify the Dardanelles, which were demilitarized under the Lausanne treaty of 1923.

The possible threat of Russia's growing naval strength caused an alignment of the British and Japanese. Japan announced it was willing to accept any limitation on Japanese warships authorized to enter the Black sea, providing similar restrictions were placed on Russian warships leaving it.

Russia demanded free westward passage of warships and submarines out of the Black sea through the Dardanelles, adding she was unable to see why other powers not bordering on this body of water desired unlimited passage to it. Because of her mutual assistance pact with the Soviet, France was expected to side with Russia.

The possibility of a mutual assistance pact in the Mediterranean loomed with Britain leading the way and seeking Italy's participation. Such a step would extend a series of such pacts which were concluded between Britain and France, Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey against Italy at the time economic sanctions were imposed.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington.—The arrival of the first robin does not guarantee the immediate arrival of spring but when the first robin is observed, folks generally consider that there is little left of winter. An out and out bolt by an individual in party politics likewise does not guarantee important defections, but, like the arrival of the early robin, an individual bolter, if he be a man of consequence, has a story of its own to tell. A bolt in party politics never attracts attention unless the bolting individual is of some consequence and, therefore, has a personal following. Thus it is that when we observe a bolt by a nationally known individual from his lifelong political affiliation, we immediately understand its significance. The scope of this significance, however, is the thing that concerns us.

The Smith Bolt

Nearly everyone knows now that former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1928, has made known that he cannot support President Roosevelt for re-election. They know as well that the four other individuals who asked the Democratic National convention to push Mr. Roosevelt aside and nominate a Democrat can be classified as important individuals along with Governor Smith. No one dare say that former Sen. James A. Reed of Missouri, former Governor Ely of Massachusetts, Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in Woodrow Wilson's administration and Daniel F. Cohalan, one time Tammany chieftain, are unimportant in politics. They have consistently figured in Democratic party councils and thus it becomes apparent that these five robins presage something more than just their own departure from the ranks of Roosevelt supporters.

I make this statement notwithstanding the declaration by James A. Farley that he would not dignify their statement with a reply. Of course, Mr. Farley as Postmaster General, Chairman of the Democratic National committee, Chairman of the New York State Democratic committee and delegate to the Democratic National convention, necessarily was a very busy man at the time the Smith statement, refusing support to President Roosevelt, was released for publication. Nevertheless, I am in a position to know that the Smith statement threw quite a scare into New Deal ranks. Frankly, they did not like it.

How much they do not like the Smith statement remains to be seen. I believe that no one can forecast exactly how much strength this group can pull away from Mr. Roosevelt in the November election. Much will depend upon their personal activities henceforth. If men like Smith and Jim Reed and Ely take the stump, if they go out onto the hustings and actually campaign for Governor Landon, the Republican nominee, it seems to me obvious that such campaigning will damage the Roosevelt cause materially.

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Lemke Third Party

The Smith defection becomes the more important in my opinion because it occurred almost simultaneously with the development of a third party under the leadership of Rep. William Lemke, of North Dakota. This picture may not be entirely clear to everyone. It is substantially this: Lemke and his colleagues are attempting to draw together the extreme radicals, the leftist groups. The bulk of these will come from the Democratic party if the Lemke organization develops any particular strength. The Smith group represents the conservative, or rightist, element in the Democratic party. Thus we see detraction from the Roosevelt strength on two sides.

I do not mean to say here that the combination of these circumstances will insure President Roosevelt's defeat. Anyone who would make such a declaration at this time demonstrates his lack of knowledge of political maneuvers. What I am seeking to show, however, is that robins have arrived in the back yard and in the front yard of the New Deal party and if the leaders of the two obstreperous groups engage viciously in this campaign, the time may come when Mr. Farley will recognize their importance.

There already has been evidence of the influence of the Lemke radical segment. I think everyone agrees that the announcement of the third party's organization vitally affected the type of platform that was written in Washington and adopted by the Democratic convention at Philadelphia. From many sources comes information that the Democratic platform was made much more liberal—some critics describe it as more socialistic—than would have been the case had Representative Lemke stayed out of the political picture. He has the backing of Father Coughlin, the Detroit radio priest, and his national union for social justice and he has the backing of the remnants of the late Huey Long's share-the-wealth adherents. In addition, the Townsend $200-a-month pension followers will be found behind Lemke to some extent.

I have observed these third party movements many times before and usually they have failed to live up to expectations. They nearly always have developed fights among themselves because the very nature of and the very reason for their existence lies in their varied conceptions of what government ought to be or ought to do. Their sincerity precludes them usually from compromise and when politicians refuse to compromise, their organization, whatever it may be, naturally disintegrates.

• • •

Trouble in Europe

The European disturbances continue apace. It is a situation that is extremely interesting and one that probably will unfold, as the weeks go by, in curious ways. I say curious because to us in America, it has been rather difficult to understand the meaning of many of the maneuvers that followed the outright subjugation of Ethiopia by the power thirsty Mussolini of Italy.

Word that comes rather direct from inner councils in Europe indicates a tremendous fear on the part of Italy and France about German plans. The British likewise are displaying nervousness and the present alliances and combinations of power existing in Europe are none too stable. It is just possible that Germany's Hitler may, by his present activities, force a new cementing of these alliances and understandings among other powers but at this time there is no mistaking the fact that Europe, outside of Germany, is a bundle of nerves.

It seems that the basis for this nervousness is rooted in the clever scheming of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who is something of an economic dictator under Hitler. Dr. Schacht is a brilliant negotiator. He understands economics, trade and finance as well as any man in Europe today and when you couple such knowledge with diplomatic keenness, you obviously have a man capable of accomplishing results.

Dr. Schacht is employing the methods he knows best, namely, economic understandings, in making new connections with central European power and the Balkan states. These countries always have looked to England and France for protection, especially since so many new states were created as a result of President Wilson's idealism. To see Dr. Schacht cleverly and cautiously gaining good will among those peoples causes France and Italy, and to a somewhat less extent, Great Britain, to wonder what is about to happen. Those nations always have been nervous about German plans. Probably the bulk of their fear was inspired by German silence and by the swift manner in which German moves have been consummated. However that may be, the fact remains that none of the important powers in Europe know what to expect as a result of the activities in which Dr. Schacht is now engaged.

• • •

Italy's Case

In the case of Italy, an economic weapon in the hands of Germany might easily prove disastrous because Italy virtually exhausted her gold reserve in the late war and her government cannot go on much longer in furnishing purchasing power for her people. France has been able to open certain markets to the little entente and to the Balkans and has, in addition, provided some financial aid. Thus, when Dr. Schacht pats the neighbors of Germany, France and Italy quickly develop cases of jitters.

It seems that Austria and Hungary cannot depend fully on Italian markets because of the low gold reserve in Italy. In the meantime as well, France has been losing millions in gold as her own domestic situation has been embroiled in a political whirlpool. The Austrians and the Hungarians and some of the other central Europeans recognize that unless France gets straightened out, there will not be purchasing power available there for their surplus produce. So, Dr. Schacht is cultivating what appears from this distance to be a fertile field.

There is no information from abroad at this time pointing conclusively to early conflict of arms. Yet, there are those in a position to understand European conditions and European psychology who think that a clash is not far off. They recall the antecedents of the World war and it must be admitted that there is a strange parallel evident today.

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The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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Syllables Test

In this test there are two columns of syllables. Take a syllable out of the first column and unite it with one in the second column to form a word. When you are finished, you should have ten complete words.

First Column:	Second Column:
1. ser	1. lot
2. cul	2. tion
3. con	3. duce
4. pi	4. prit
5. pre	5. geant
6. ac	6. sume
7. lo	7. duct
8. ex	8. gain
9. pro	9. cal
10. bar	10. pert

Answers

1. sergeant.	6. action.
2. culprit.	7. local.
3. conduct.	8. expert.
4. pilot.	9. produce.
5. presume.	10. bargain.

Smiles

Life Sentence

Magistrate—The constable says you were driving through our village at 50 miles per hour. Now what have you to say for yourself?

Young Speedster—Only this. The young lady and I were on our way to get married. Now, if you'll dismiss the charge we'll give you the job.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Cause Enough

Neighbor—I wonder why your new baby brother cries so much.

Bobby—Oh, I guess you'd cry too if all your teeth were out and your hair all off and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them.

Speedy Age

Biggs—I want you to be present at my golden wedding next week.

Jiggs—Golden wedding? Why, man, you're not even married.

Biggs—No, but I will be next week. I am engaged to Miss Goldrox.

With Rope or Gun?

Student (to Professor in English Literature)—What subject are you going to give us tomorrow, professor?

Professor—Tomorrow we shall take the life of Robert Louis Stevenson. So come prepared.—Stray Stories.

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CHAPTER XXIII—Continued

—20—

"Yes, she always did. Well," Joe said, in an effort to be generous. "Larry was always fine to her, too. I think this thing, I mean last year was the first thing that ever really upset her. She didn't know what to do; she thought the best way was to pretend that it didn't matter. I don't know; I think she acted according to her lights."

"I think she did. Poor Ruth! But I can't get over it!" Tony took the folded cable and read and reread it frowningly.

"'Ruth struck by car in street yesterday,'" she read. "'Died eleven this morning without regaining consciousness. Larry arrives from Paris tonight. Gran as usual; we have not told her.'"

It was signed "Caroline." Tony folded it; opened it and read it again.

"Did this come to Carmel?"

"About five. I motored right in. I didn't want you to see it in the paper tomorrow."

Tony looked away, and Joe looked at her. The gracious lines of the long young body were set off by the green velvet gown; the deep lace collar and cuffs, the flushed cheeks and rumpled dark hair and serious blue eyes made her look like a beautiful child.

"It makes me—feel badly," she said, speaking as if her throat were sore.

"I suppose so, Tony."

"You're awfully kind about it, Joe," the girl said suddenly. She laid her hand on his, but her eyes were absent and her thoughts far away. Ruth!" she said in a strange whisper. "Dead! Oh, Joe, I'm sorry!"

After a while he was gone, and in a dream she was mingling with the Christmas party again; presently it was time to go home, sticky, tired, flushed, still laughing and talking. Brenda had carried her baby off early; she had made her staying at the Palace hotel tonight with Alvin's queer old father a little important. "Alvin, we mustn't disappoint your father," she had said more than once.

The others went together; Cliff and Mary Rose were staying with her family tonight, but Cliff took Tony and Bruce and Aunt Meg and an old uncle home; every one agreed that there never had been a nicer Christmas party. Their "Merry Christmas!" rang over and over again in the cold night.

"I have to go down to the office about one," Tony said. "I'll fill my column with this party." But when they had left the uncle at a modest address in Larkin street she told them all her news.

"Cliff, Aunt Meg—Doctor Vanderwall just came up to tell me that Ruth Bellamy was killed in Nice yesterday."

"What!" Aunt Meg whispered sharply.

"It's true."

"My gosh, what a break!" Cliff said slowly, simply. Tony laughed nervously, briefly. When they got to the apartment house he came upstairs to talk about it, although it was nearly eleven o'clock and he was supposedly returning at once to Mary Rose.

They sat about in the Taft sitting room, that same shabby room to which Tony had returned despairing after her first interview with Larry Bellamy, more than four years ago, and threshed the whole thing out, family fashion.

"Give me the low-down, Tony; what do you think will happen? Will he come straight home?"

"How could I possibly tell, Cliff? I'm so dazed by the whole thing it doesn't seem true, yet. Ruth killed. Ruth killed. I keep saying it over and over."

"Brenda know?"

"No. I didn't dare tell. I thought it might upset the party. I told Alvin, and told him to tell her in the morning."

"Gosh, what a break!" Cliff said again.

"Sad, sad, sad!" Aunt Meg said, her chin in her hand.

"Yes, it is sad," Tony agreed soberly. "She was always kind to me."

"Shall you cable, Tony?" This was Cliff.

"No, I think not." Tony fell silent, thinking.

But to Cliff, when she was saying good-night at the door, and to Brenda the next day she added: "I'm not going to write him. I'm not even going to think about it. When he comes back—as of course he will—then'll be time enough. I shouldn't care if it was a year from now. Any time!"

"Oh, Tony" said Brenda, "it's terribly sad. But it means your happiness coming along. Nothing can stop it now!"

Tony was standing at the window of Brenda's apartment at the Palace. Anthony was wallowing rapturously on the bed with his bottle; in a few minutes the Atwaters would be on their way back to Monterey in the doctor's shabby little car. Tony had come down in the morning to discuss the great change with Brenda.

"I suppose not," she said slowly, looking down into busy Market street. "But I won't think of it. I'm going to keep busy and not think. I'm working hard. Time—only time can tell what's going to happen."

"Tony, have you thought that it was lucky—no, that's not the word—have you thought that it was—strange that Larry was in Paris?"

"Yes, I did think of that," Tony laughed ruefully, without turning from her scrutiny of the street.

"Have you heard from him at all, Tony?"

"Oh, yes. At first he wrote. Ten letters—twelve. I destroyed them. One or two, at first, I read. But the rest I didn't."

"I think that was heroic."

"It was," Tony agreed, with a dry little laugh.

"And do you feel the same as you did?" the elder sister asked a little timidly.

"Oh, yes."

"And will you be terribly happy?—of course you will be, when he gets here."

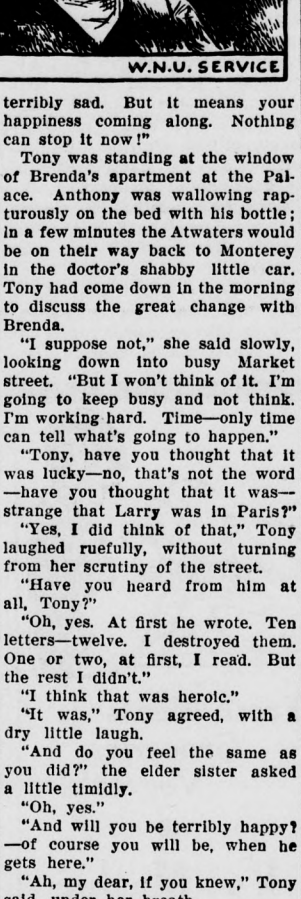
"Ah, my dear, if you knew," Tony said, under her breath.

"If—what?" Brenda said, pausing in the always fascinating business of putting on Anthony's hat and coat. "I'm married! I know it all! If—what?"

"If—nothing!" Tony said over her shoulder, laughing.

"You finished your bottle, and you were a good, good boy," Brenda said in an undertone to the baby. "Don't pull on Mother's hair; no, no, baby."

Tony helped them both get away, went down to the office in a dream.



"Oh, Tony," Said Brenda, "It's Terribly Sad."

Anything might happen now; any moment might be her moment. She had only to go her way quietly and to wait.

The city room was languid on Christmas day. Downtown streets were deserted, streams of churchgoers gathered wherever there was a church door, coming out after the noonday services. She had gone herself with Aunt Meg to church this morning; she had prayed, hardly knowing what she hoped or feared. It was too soon to think of hopes or fears.

Pictures of the scenes that were taking place in the far-away French seaside town drifted through her mind. Ruth lying still, her eyes closed, her waxen square little hands closed—Tony could see them in her mind, as she had so often seen them!—resting with locked fingers over her quiet heart. White satin and lace, and the scent of flowers—violets and lilies of the valley.

She imagined Larry, tall and grown and frowning and worried, seeing to all the details, talking things over with Caroline. And all the time the old mother would be placid and comfortable in her sunshiny room upstairs, looking wonderingly at the faces of her nurses; smiling eagerly when they brought her her lunch tray and began to feed her.

Mrs. Patterson had had a slight stroke. Tony wrinkled her brows trying to remember how long ago. They had gone to China, and after leisurely visits to Hongkong, Kobe, Pekin, had gone on through the Suez canal to Marseilles. That had been late summer time. It was more than a year ago. Then in October, idling at Nice, Larry had been seriously ill, and afterward Mrs. Patterson had been stricken down.

Immediately Ruth, always the devoted daughter, had rented a villa, had established the whole family comfortably within. Her mother had been allotted two great sunshiny rooms with a water view; two good nurses had been found somehow, an American girl and a German woman, and presently they had all settled down to the new environment and the new way of life.

Larry was writing letters for some syndicate; was writing a book. He had been badly pulled down by his illness; it had been some low troublesome form of typhoid, and it had left him weak and lazy. Caroline wrote Joe amusing accounts of his willingness to be managed, to be idle.

Tony had never seen Nice; she visualized it as best she could. A scimitar-sweep of Mediterranean shore; big hotels close to the water; villas set up on the steep bare hills. Ruth's villa was the "Casa Santa Teresa"; it had once belonged to the duke of—something. Abruzzi—di Borgia?—one of those familiar Italian names.

Now they would give up the villa—or could they, with Ruth's old mother installed there, perhaps not well enough to move? Tony would have a letter some day; any day, there was no hurry, and then she would know all about everything.

Meanwhile, there was the office. There were dull days and exciting days; there was always much gossip and rumor to consider, and the Fitch-Muzzy affair to watch. Mae Ethyl was wearing white furs now, and had moved from the family domicile in Ingleside Terrace to a small apartment downtown. "It seemed better for me to be nearer my work," said Mae Ethyl. Flo Danielson was gone, and the Olsens, of the big eastern newspaper chain, had an interest in the paper; Tony knew Larry was holding but a passive position among the stockholders; now and then they wired him for an option, that was all.

For the rest, there was the home apartment, comfortable enough with its books and lamps, with Asterbel doing almost all the work nowadays, and there were Bruce's interests to follow; Bruce was a sophomore at the state university and came home only for week-ends. There were Aunt Meg, affectionate and amusing and loyal, and occasional encounters with magnificent Aunt Sally, and happy visits with Brenda. Brenda's second boy, George Alvin Atwater, junior, was only a few weeks older than Cliff's baby daughter; Cliff and Mary Rose came down to Pacific Grove for Cliff's vacation, and the sisters and brother and the small cousins had happy hours together. Alvin had been put on the hospital staff and was building up a good practice; Brenda was assisted at home by a dark-faced, heavy little Mexican maid named Rita, who chopped up and stewed everything upon which she could lay her hands, whether it were the carefully prepared salad or the strawberries Tony brought down for a special treat. Fortune had smiled at last on the Tafts.

CHAPTER XXIV

TONY'S happiest times in this strange interval were spent with Joe, in his isolated farm house on the cliffs. From this base he made many of his investigations among the pools and rocks of the shore, but he had had time to beatify the place too, and most of the changes were made at Tony's suggestion.

Together they had designed the great fireplace at the end of the sitting room, and together had shared the first successful fire therein. A gracious wide terrace, flagged in terracotta red, had been opened at the south side of the house; the sitting room and dining room lost something of their boxlike stiffness through the line of French floor windows, and the gay striped awning over the terrace sent a mellow light through them both.

Tony knew the little domain thoroughly now. She knew where the salt box stood in the kitchen, and how quickest to set the table with the blue cups and dragon plates that had come from San Francisco's Chinatown. She and Joe had many busy hours together. After Ruth's death it was the only place she wanted to go.

She knew what he felt for her, but he never made her uncomfortably conscious of it. They were merely the best of companions these days. Joe always had another house guest or two; a fellow scientist, spectacled and garrulous; a musical couple who kept the old piano going; a pair of wandering boys who were working their way around the world during the holidays.

To entertain all of these Tony was at her happiest and brightest. She and Joe planned meals, fussed together in the kitchen, compounded pot roasts and salads. Her beauty was in its glory; she was twenty-seven, now; a newspaper woman of some years' standing; confident and superb in her role of friend and companion to an interesting man.

In her heart she felt that the last touch of romance was added to the situation after Ruth's death. Somewhere in the world was the brilliant man this brilliant and lovely woman loved. He was coming for her; she would presently have her marvelous hour. Under the surface of the spring Sundays when she and Joe—and sometimes Brenda and Alvin and the boys, and sometimes Cliff and Mary Rose—were moving through the familiar hours, the thrilling consciousness that Larry was somewhere in the world, alive, thinking of her, flowed like a shining current, sounded like a vibrant organ tone.

It had become almost routine for her to go to Brenda on Saturday. Sometimes Aunt Meg went too, for Brenda was in more spacious quarters. Sometimes Aunt Meg stayed with Bruce or went to Aunt Sally; often one of the newspaper men was going down that way, and Tony had a lift.

She would arrive in her city clothes at about four, get into comfortable cottons, sit with Brenda in the sunny back yard, with Anthony tottering about on the new grass, and Georgie asleep in his shabby coach beside them.

At noon Sundays Joe's car always twinkled up; sometimes they were all invited to lunch; usually he and Tony went off contentedly together. "The marriedest people that ever weren't married!" Brenda commented, in irritation. "What she's thinking of, not to take Joe!"

Before Ruth's death, when she had put this question directly to Tony, Tony had answered, "I don't know, Bendy. I'm crazy, I guess. Joe's ten thousand times too good for me or any woman. He hasn't a fault, that I can see. He's always good-natured, always intelligent, always cheerful and hospitable and affectionate and interested."

After Ruth's death she no longer said this or said much at all. There was a far-away light in her eyes; she went into moments of dreaming, giving no explanation for her abstraction, perhaps unconscious of it. Joe was only one detail in the vague, thrilling background of the thoughts that glowed and shone like hidden treasure in her soul.

How would Larry return to her? Where would she first see him, the tall figure with the little stoop to the squared shoulders, the brown face with its high-bridged nose and glasses over keen gray eyes Would he telephone very casually: "Tony? This is Larry. I got in this morning. Will you come to lunch with me at Jules'?"

Or would he be standing by her desk in the city office some afternoon? "Come and have dinner with me, Tony. I've got to see Arnoldson now; I'll be upstairs until six. I'll get you then."

And then after that, what? But Tony's breath would fail her as she thought of the details; the happy crowding details that included wedding plans and home-finding, that included new frocks and the ordering of the new cards of Mrs. Lawrence Hillyard Bellamy, that included trips in Larry's car—the historic car of their two roadside accidents—trips to the beach for lunch, and down to Monterey to see Bendy, and over to Carmel to cook dinner for Joe.

He wouldn't make much fuss about it all; Larry never did. There would be no open exultation, no compliments or protestations. But she would have a sense of his complete possession, his quiet domination of her and everything that touched her. Just the way Larry watched one—just the half smile in his quizzical eyes—was enough to give any woman a feeling of being completely, adequately adored.

"Have you heard anything from Larry?" Joe asked one Sunday, when he and she happened to be alone, and even the young birches and poplars, and lashing against a lashing sea. Everything out of doors was splashing and dripping, and smoking with blown mist. Joe had called for Tony at eleven, and torn her away from a happy bathing scene in Brenda's nursery. He had explained that friends were coming down from town, and that he must have a special lunch. These were important persons; Professor Unger was—as Tony explained it to Brenda—"the most distinguished something of something at Johns Hopkins," and Tony must come over to make the salad and amuse the company on this rainy day.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Rise of Brigham Young

Brigham Young was born at Wittingham, Vt., June, 1801, and died at Salt Lake City, August, 1877. His early life was spent in New York state where he became a carpenter and glazier. In 1829 he obtained from the brother of Joseph Smith a copy of the Book of Mormon. He was converted and baptized April, 1832, and at once became active in the work of the new sect, being made first an elder and then an apostle in 1835. Later he was made president of the council and still later the supreme head. He led the pilgrims from Missouri to Illinois and later led the trek which resulted in the founding of Salt Lake City. He believed in and practiced polygamy. Polygamy is no longer a practice of the Mormon church and its members are prohibited from it by church orders.

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Uncle Phil Says:

See the Bright Side

The world may be pretty sordid, but one does not have to contemplate that phase of it too much. It has others that are brighter.

The best angle from which to approach any problem is the try angle.

One needs to learn how to enjoy two or three hours of quiet reflection. You can't be entertained every waking moment.

Don't Stay with Evil

If you have been tempted into evil, fly from it; it is not falling into the water, but lying in it that drowns.

The people of Europe stay mad at each other all the time. They are as bad as our mountain feudists.

Many people talk about the value of saving—that's jawbone. Some folks wish they had saved—that's wishbone. A few resolve to save, and do it—that's backbone.

There Should Be a Law

The law can compel a man to pay taxes. Why can't it compel him to take an interest in the affairs of his government?

All you need in order to revel in Nature is a tent, a cot, a pan of bacon and eggs, and immeasurable love of the woods.

Sometimes a man has no confidence in other men because he has none in himself.

A Friend Cheers

When your friend remains with you to cheer you at a time you are unhappy that's the acid test.

Alas, one fears there is getting to be more horse-power than horse-sense in a machine age.

Displays of temper are sheer waste of vitality. They help nobody and hinder everybody.

The Truth About Golf

There has been so much mystery, bunk and high-pressure salesmanship surrounding golf that many a would-be golfer has hesitated to take it up, and many who have taken lessons have soon struck snags which have hindered their pleasure in the game. It is true that golf is a game you cannot learn by yourself, because there is no such thing as a "born" or "natural" golf swing. But there is so much health and pure enjoyment to be had out of fairly well-played golf that it is worth while making the few sacrifices the game demands.

There are some things the human being does naturally, such as walking, running, striking with the right hand, throwing or catching a ball. Other things, like the golf swing, are unnatural; therefore the muscles must be trained and set in those unnatural channels. Golf players call it "grooving a swing". And there are simply no short cuts to it. Only one thing will "groove" a muscle so that it performs an unnatural action naturally, and that is practice, practice and more practice.

The whole hubbub about golf revolves around the fact that human beings are lazy They don't want to work for their fun, and practice is work. They are forever looking for short cuts, or easy ways to learn. . . .—Paul Gallico in Cosmopolitan.

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AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

And now the inevitable has happened. Uncle Sam last week took over the job of being traffic cop of the airways.

Eugene Vidal, federal director of air commerce, announced there would be set up a permanent control system to "avoid hazards of collision and congestion." Traffic will be directed entirely by radio.

Of course for the present this is needed only over main routes of big air lines, but it is interesting to speculate on how it will develop to take care of air traffic of the future, which unquestionably some day will become a vital problem, as our highways are today.

But as John W. Citizen, in 1946, rattles along in his air flivver, he can be sure of one thing. There will be no local police after him for passing too swiftly over a town.

Nor will there be any commercial vehicle problem ,as on highways today, with too many big freight and passenger carriers clogging things up and causing John W. Citizen to fret as he's stuck behind, or as one crowds him out of his lane.

They'll simply prescribe one altitude for commerce ,and another for the private flyer out with his family for a drive, or taking off from his home in Montana, say, to report to work each morning in Los Angeles.

Unlike on highways, you can always pass under or over or widely around in the air. That gives us reason to hope that crowded airways will never become so deadly as crowded highways.

And still, as we consider what may happen when some of our reckless drivers get hold of the "stick of an airplane, we wonder . . .

* * * * *

TAKING OUR MEDICINE

Our state controller gave out his annual report of financial transactions the other day. It showed that state, city and county expenditures in California last year jumped $111,000,000 to a new all-time high of $904,431,784.

That's not very good news. And perhaps you're tired of hearing people complain about taxes. But we had best swallow the medicine and pass some around to our friends, for pressure from all the voters is the only thing that will ever curtail the spending.

Consider, for a moment, just how much 904 millions is. With it you could buy two-thirds of all the automobiles manufactured in the U. S. last year. You could buy all the farm products, plus all the mineral products California produces in a year, and have 50 millions in small change left over!

Even with the $111,000,000 increase, you'd have a sum equal to the annual income from all California's livestock, or all the field crops, or all the motion picture production.

Whenever officials are met to consider taxation, the problem seems always to be how new taxes can be found to meet mounting expenses. Tax theorists court disaster by advocating juggling the sources about, as witness the single tax proposal for the November ballot, which would shift the whole state burden onto land. And yet all the juggling and all the tax source hunting won't touch the roots of the problem.

There is too much waste, too many sinecures, too much largesse, and too much duplication in government. When enough of us start out actively to do something about it, then—and only then—will expenditures drop to a reasonable level, and taxes grow lighter accordingly.

* * * * *

THE HIGHWAYS ARE OURS!

In the name of everything the motoring public holds sacred, and in the interests of free and safe use of our very own magnificent highways, let us try to get a clear picture of that much talked-of, most important, and much beclouded issue in California today—the bus situation.

The situation: Hearings now in progress before railroad commission on applications to put new fleets of buses on highways. Nearly a score pending. Most want S. F. to L. A. to San Diego run. At present, 186 bus companies in California, operating more than 1,600 buses. Thickest on S. F. to L. A. to San Diego run.

The confusion: Various minorities shouting for granting some applications, and various other minorities shouting against, on mistaken theory that real issue is WHO rather than HOW MANY should operate.

What does the majority, whose will is supposed to prevail in a democracy, think about it? The calm, common sense consensus of opinion seems to be this:

That the public should have the best possible service at just rates, but that duplicating services mean waste, unnecessary congestion causing accidents and death, and unnecessary wear and tear on the highways.

That the public cares not who provides the needed service, would not care, even, if existing lines were ruled out and others substituted, or whatever, so long as required facilities, and no more, are maintained.

That buses on the S. F. to L. A. to San Diego run are, if anything, already too numerous for safety and well preserved highways.

That, therefore, the answer to all pending applications for that run should be "no," unless it is contemplated that existing lines will be removed to make way for the new ones.

Now if all this has made the issue any clearer to anyone, it shall have been worth while. For everyone interested in a greater California should be alive to the words that really sum up this whole matter—

The highways are ours!

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

Apparently all the hullabaloo on the national political scene has left many of us forgetting that there is the little matter of another primary election coming up in California Aug. 25.

Or maybe not much has been said about it because people are trying purposely to forget it.

At any rate, there will be some good backyard scraps and not a little hair-pulling among aspirants for congress and the legislature in their efforts to get on party tickets. This should provide the interest.

As to the significance of this election, even though it looks strictly bush league beside the big one coming in November, there are plenty of reasons why it's worth a trip to the polls. Aside from the well-known truism that a good citizen always votes, there is the compelling logic that a small turnout permits active minorities to put their own—and not always the best—men in seats of power.

There are thousands in California who are eligible, but who have not, as yet, registered. No one who has signed in since Jan. 1 need do so again. But you who haven't—why not register now, and get it over with?

* * * * *

MURDER MOCKS US

Although the United States still suffers by all odds the highest murder rate in the civilized world, there is at least some consolation in the decrease recorded during 1935.

The annual report compiled from records of 184 cities, and released just the other day, shows a drop from 9.9 homicides per 100,000 persons, to 8.7 last year. And California, it seems, is somewhat less murderous than the nation as a whole.

Los Angeles had seven homicides per 100,000. San Francisco had 4.3. Berkeley got through the year without a single killing. Sacramento, however, was a little high with 11 murders. Pacific states as a whole were considerably below the average with a rate of 5.7.

Looming large on the record was the propensity for free-style killing in the southern states; Shreveport, La., leading with 61.7 homicides per 100,000. New England's calm was reflected in their rate of 1.7.

But even our best areas look barbarous beside those of Europe. London, for example, comparing with New York in size, has only about 23 murders a year, while even San Francisco averages more than 30.

They tell us lax laws against securing and carrying weapons, and a flood of crime literature are responsible. But why don't we have, like Europe, stricter gun laws and less crime literature? Probably because life is swifter over here, and that because we're younger than other nations.

We should put more of our energy and enthusiasm to work on the job of reducing our homicide rate.

* * * * *

RIDING TWO HORSES

The latest candidate to announce for congress is Mr. O. H. Speciale. When we asked him whether or not he was going to file on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, he very quickly replied: "Only as a Democrat." It is his belief that no attorney can well represent two opposing clients and that one running for such a dignified office as congressman should file on both tickets—that he certainly could not represent both the Republicans and Democrats alike. In this belief he is perfectly right.

We believe there should be a law enacted during the coming year making it impossible for a candidate for office to file on more than one ticket. It would simplify matters greatly and would cause the candidate to let the public know certainly whether he was a Democrat or a Republican or a Socialist.

We were amazed the other day to learn of a candidate—and a popular one—who has filed forcounty supervisor—and who recently joined the Townsend club—of course, only to attract their votes. It is criminal to play politics in this manner and that candidate is deserving of defeat.—San Jose Evening News.

* * * * *

THIS YEAR IT'S DIFFERENT

Like pride, you know, overconfidence also "goeth before the fall."

Thus it was a point well made when the California Committee Against the Single Tax, in the south, and the California Association Against "Single Tax," in the north, last week jointly cautioned the state not to be too confident that the revolutionary tax measure will go down to defeat in November.

The mistaken conclusion that the single tax cannot pass might be drawn from the fact that it has been snowed under in seven past elections: by a 75,000 majority in 1912, by 100,000 in 1914, by 163,000 in 1915, by 316,000 in 1916, by 242,000 in 1918, by 367,000 in 1920, and by 391,000 in 1922.

But this year it's different. The measure is swathed in the enticing sugar coating of "Sales Tax Repeal." Many voters cast their ballots against all taxes as a matter of policy, and might vote for sales tax repeal without realizing they were voting for the ruinous single tax.

That is why everyone in California must be made to understand that you can't vote sales tax out without voting single tax in. That is why California must guard against overconfidence, lest the state trip and plunge headlong toward financial catastrophe.

* * * * *

WHAT'S NEEDED

The Academy of American Poets has arranged for a $5,000 fund to encourage budding poetic genius. They don't need to put up any cash; all they need to provide is a little good spring weather, a verdant mead flower-starred, a rippling brook, a few birds to sing and fleecy clouds overhead. With all that material at hand, if rhymsters can't produce poetry, money would not be able to prime the pump. —Schenectady, N. Y., Union Star.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

MISSION NEUSTRA SENORA DE LA SOLEDAD
October 9, 1791

Thirteenth of the Franciscan stations established in California, Mission Neustra Senora de la Soledad endured many trials and tribulations and came to an unusually sad end.

Its isolated location, lack of true missionary spirit on the part of its first resident padres and the dire privations its priests and Indian neophytes suffered under Mexican civil and military governments accounted for its rather tragic history.

Dedicated to Most Holy Mary, Our Lady of Solitude, the mission was given the name of Soledad, the origin of which is not definitely known. Fr. Englehardt, mission historian, quotes Fr. Pedro Font, chaplain of Capt. Juan B. Anza's expedition, which discovered the first overland route from Sonora, Mexico, to San Francisco, as offering the best explanation.

Anza stopped at Soledad on his journey and recording the visit in his journal, Fr. Font, on March 9, 1776, wrote: "We stopped at a place called Soledad, and they told me that it was thus called because on the first expedition of Portola (September, 1769) they asked an Indian his name, who answered Soledad, at least it sounded that way to them."

Fr. Fermin Francisco de Lasuen, who succeeded Fr. Serra as presidente of the California missions, himself founded Mission Soledad on Sunday, Oct. 9, 1791. He was assisted by Fr. Buenaventura Sitjar of Mission San Antonio de Padua, and Fr. Diego Garcia.

Authorization to found Mission Soledad came to Fr. Lasuen from Viceroy Revilla Gigedo of Mexico on Aug. 2, 1790 on the same ship that brought to Monterey four Franciscan missionaries assigned to service in California. Church goods that were to have been shipped on the same vessel failed to arrive and in a circular issued July 22, 1791, Fr. Lasuen called upon the other missions to contribute what they could to Soledad. This they did gladly, whereupon and established the new mission.

"This place, then, is constituted a mission dedicated in honor of the Most Sorrowful Mystery of Most Holy Mary, Our Lady," wrote Fr. Lasuen in recording the founding of the station. "In virtue of the faculty received from the Apostolic College of the Propagation of the Faith of San Fernando de Mexico, I named as its first missionaries the Rev. Fathers Preachers Apostolic, Fr. Diego Garcia of the Provincia de Los Angeles, and Fr. Mariano Rubi of the Provincia de Mallorca."

After four months, Fr. Garcia was transferred to San Antonio, and Fr. Bartolomi Gili was sent to Soledad.

The selection of Fr. Gili and Fr. Rubi to be the resident missionaries at Mission Soledad was un-

(Continued on Page 5)

UNION SERVICES

This and next Sunday, union services will be observed by the Congregational and Methodist churches. The Rev. Edwin Bowling will deliver the sermons at the Congregational church at 11 a. m. and at the Methodist church at 7:30 p. m. both Sundays. All are cordially invited to attend.

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Statement of Condition

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1936

Resources

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 63,130,338.78
United States Government Bonds & Notes	33,585,709.37
State, County, and Municipal Bonds	22,087,068.93
Other Bonds and Securities	40,310,996.73
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	570,000.00
Loans and Discounts	110,008,570.86
Bank Premises and Equipment	8,263,239.66
Other Real Estate	4,620,728.10
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,166,915.04
Interest Earned but not Collected.	1,065,723.63
Other Resources	1,371,563.69
Total Resources.	$288,180,854.79

Liabilities

Deposits	258,954,015.55
Letters of Credit and Acceptances.	3,229,268.77
Other Liabilities	2,788,371.72
Preferred Stock	7,500,000.00
Common Stock	7,500,000.00
Surplus	4,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,143,475.12
Interest Earned but not Collected.	1,065,723.63
Reserve for Contingencies.	1,000,000.00
Total Liabilities	$288,180,854.79

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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Editor's Note—*This is the third in a series of articles by Ralph H. Taylor, farm leader and governmental.. observer,.. tracing.. the tremendous increases in governmental expenditures during recent years, analyzing "cause and effect" and debating possible solutions of the problem.*

Governments, by and large, mirror the lives of their people—reflecting personal habits, their standards, their primary characteristics!

The individual, looking hastily in his mirror for reassurance, may be tempted to challenge the accuracy of that statement, but fundamentally—as regards a majority of the citizenry—it remains as true today as it was during the time of the Roman Empire.

Government and the rank and file of its citizens in the United States, for example, discovered installment-plan buying almost simultaneously. And the partial payment cycle, which began with automobiles, radios and electric refrigerators, extended rapidly into governmental projects which have brought the bonded debt of the nation to an appalling total.

Looking at the situation at its worst—as the individual must do, when the first of the month rolls around—, the United States government owes approximately 30 billions of dollars. To this must be added another 20 billions of debt piled up by states and other local governments—or a grand total of more than 50 billion dollars!

And the penalties of debt, whether with government or the individual, multiply, pyramid—and then multiply and pyramid again. Back in 1910, for instance, the interest and redemption payments on California's public debt (state and local) amounted to $5,200,000 annually. By 1920, the annual payments for interest and redemption had mounted to $23,300,000. Today they total nearly $75,000,000 annually!

And the end is not yet.

Without arguing the merits or demerits of the legislation, the additional cost of the various social securitiy measures already adopted or proposed will add at least ten per cent to most payrolls of the country, increasing the burden on business and "upping" the cost of living for the average citizen.

No one will discount the desirability of a proper system of health reserves for those who are unable to finance themselves. No one will deny that security in old age is a splendid objective.

But no one seeking these objectives should fail to count the cost. If the farmer wants more services from government, he must be prepared to pay for them. If the business man wants additional services he must expect to pay more to government and less to himself. And if all of the people—employees and employers, old and young, want more protection from government, then all of the people must expect to pay more money for it.

Basically, it becomes a problem of "Who can do the job best—government or the individual?" If the answer is government ,then the individual must prepare to put aside additional contributions to government, just as he must add to his monthly payments when he yields to temptation and moves into a bigger house, or buys a bigger automobile.

Perhaps one of the greatest needs in California today, from the standpoint of good government, is that the average citizen should come to the realization that the governmental budget presents exactly the same problems as a home budget. It must be governed by income—the ability to meet payments!

MRS. DAVIS IMPROVES

Mrs. Ethel Davis, who was taken to the hospital recently, and who has been quite ill, is reported as improving this week. Mrs. J. D. Blaine, and Mrs. Lena French, who is here from Pacific Grove, have been assisting in the care of their sister.

ALASKA CRUISE

Mrs. Frank R. Anderson and her sister, Miss Gertrude Boehme of San Jose, will leave Saturday from San Francisco on a boat trip to Alaska, taking the inside passage.

Kiwanians Hear Baker On Subject Of Supreme Court

The public affairs committee in charge of the program at Kiwanis luncheon Tuesday made a good selection in their speaker.

The dynamic orator Alonzo Baker, Mountain View publisher, gave a very interesting and informative discourse on the supreme court.

By virtue of our national constitution, the supreme court is one of trinity of the government. This branch serves as a check on the legislative and executive departments.

Mr. Baker made a strong defense for the supreme court, giving a four-point argument in its behalf.

1. The court is a necessity with a written constitution to interpret the constitution and laws passed by the legisaltive branch.

2. A union of 48 states demands an unbiased non-political umpire to decide on inter-state disputes.

3. The supreme court serves to check excessive use of powers.

4. The court protects the rights of minorities in the matter of principles.

H. M. Shadle, chairman ,presented Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker stated that he thought it a great mistake to change the number of supreme court justices as has been suggested by some.

Calif. Missions

(Continued from Page 4)

Fr. Lasuen proceeded to Soledad fortunate. Fr. Engelhardt, historian, has this to say about the two priests:

"Two friars were in charge who had made a bad record for themselves in Mexico, nor should they have been allowed to proceed to California, of all places where such characters could be least acceptable. Unfortunately for the good name of the missionary college of San Fernando de Mexico, Viceroy Manuel Antonio de Flores, for reasons not divulged by him, held a protecting hand over them when they should have been expelled. * * * He objected to the expulsion of the two men who wore the garb of Franciscans, but behaved like hoodlums while at the seminary of San Fernando."

Fr. Engelhardt treats of the subject of these two friars at some length because their conduct reflected upon the splendid records made by all the other Franciscan padres in California. He says, quoting Fr. Pangua, that the situation hastened the death of Fr. Guardian Palou, who "found nothing else to do than weep like a child, and from fear locked himself in his cell."

Fr. Engelhardt gives the two priests credit for behaving themselves at Soledad, but regrets that both lacked missionary spirit, complained of their surroundings and hardships and did not set a good example in faith and patience to the Indians. Nevertheless, they enrolled numerous converts during their year at the mission. Fr. Rubi was sent back to Mexico in January, 1793, and the following month Fr. Garcia was recalled from San Antonio mission. A year later Fr. Gili returned to Mexico.

On Dec. 31, 1800, Soledad had 1000 cattle, 3000 sheep and 64 horses, and the Indian community consisted of 521 souls. In 1802 an epidemic, the nature of which is not known, caused the death of many Indians. Notwithstanding all the difficulties that beset Soledad, Fr. Engelhardt says that the mission population increased until 1805 when it reached the highest mark in its history with 688 neophytes. After that, he adds, for lack of savages to convert and owing to disease communicated by Mexican soldiers ,the Indian community dwindled so that by 1810 it had the smallest number of converts of all the missions except San Carlos.

Gov. Jose Joaquin de Arrillage, great friend of the Franciscans, while on a tour of inspection in 1814 was taken ill and hastened to Mission Soledad to be near Fr. Florencio Ibanez. There he died on July 24. He was given burial beneath the chapel, an appropriate resting place for the man whose term in office has been called by Fr. Engelhardt the "Golden Age of the Missions."

Following the revolt in Mexico against Spain the burden of feeding and clothing the soldiers of the California garrisons was placed upon the missions, the Mexican government having stopped shipments of rations, clothing and pay to the military. Wherefore, Gov. Jose de Arguello in February, 1815, wrote to Fr. Vincente Francisco de Sarria, commisary perfect of the Franciscans, that the soldiers of the presidios of San Francisco and Monterey and their families were destitute, and asked for flour and blankets for them.

Fr. Serria requested the missions to make contributions and Fr. Antonio Jayme at Soledad gave 5000 pounds of flour and some clothing. A year later, Jan. 5, 1816, Mission Soledad again was called upon for woolen cloth. So poor was it that Fr. Jayme replied that wool was scarce at Soledad, but that he would "beg some from the other missions." He managed, somehow, to forward 25 blankets, made by his Indians, to Monterey.

The Mexican government demanded that its subjects in California swear allegiance to the new republic and on May 5, 1822, the padres at Soledad and their Indian wards held a meeting and took the oath of indeperdence. They were authorized to elect a representative for the electoral convention at Monterey which would choose a delegate to the Mexican congress. The record of the election at Mission Soledad, the first and last accorded the Indians, makes interesting reading. It follows:

"At the Mission of Our Lady of Soledad, this day, Sunday November 19, 1826, I the chief Alcade Geronimo, last night summoned the people to come to church. All being assembled, we attended our holy mass and commended ourselves to the Blessed Virgin to give us a good heart that we may do what the commandante of the presidio has directed us to do. After hearing holy mass, we went out of the church, and being together with the people, I named Senor Simon, Cota, who can write, as my secretary, and I chose two scrutators, Odilon Quepness and Felipe de Jesus. Then out of all the people eleven were set apart as the commandante prescribed, whereupon all the people retired except the eleven. They talked among themselves whom of all men of the mission they should send to Monterey. Three wanted Fernando, one was in favor of Isidro, two preferred Valentin, and four Juan de Dios. Then all ten concluded that Juan de Dios was the man whom God desires to go to the commandante of Monterey, and hold himself subject to his orders. And this is to be known by all the people, and this paper we all that are here present will sign, affixing thereto a cross because we cannot write, and Juan de Dios will carry it with him. Before me, Simon Cota, secretary of the Junta.

Reports kept at Soledad by the resident padres were not as informative as those maintained at the other missions, hence portions of its history are rather sketchy. In 1824, Fr. Uria reported that the church had been repaired and fortified. In 1826 he recorded the acquisition of a number of church goods. At the end of 1828, Fr. Pedro Cabot noted that tiles and bricks were being made for reconstructing existing buildings. He reported a smithy and carpenter shop in operation. Toward the end of that year, Fr. Perfect Sarria went to Soledad to reside and in December, 1832, recorded that "A provisional church building, sufficiently apt for divine worship, had been erected, because the church which existed before had collapsed in consequence of floods."

Only a few Indians remained at Soledad in this year. Alfred Robinson, noted traveler, visited the mission in 1830 and wrote: "It was near sundown when we arrived and dismounted at the door of La Soledad, the gloomiest, bleakest and most abject-looking spot in California."

It was in this desolate place that Fr. Sarria, even though in high command of the Franciscan missions, decided to live and die that he might be near his Indian wards. The decree of Governor Figueroa confiscating all missions and dated Nov. 4, 1934, joined Soledad and Mission San Antonio and made them a curacy of the second class. Fr. Sarria, ill-nourished and worn out, died at Soledad on Sunday, May 24, 1835. He was buried at Mission San Antonio.

In August of that year, civil commissioners took an inventory at Soledad and placed a value of $47,297.12 upon the mission and property. In 1841, Mofras visited the mission and wrote: "Now not one Indian, nor one head of livestock is encountered. All has gone to ruin. The vineyards are abandoned, the gardens uncultivated, and the fruit trees in the orchards grow wild for want of pruning."

In June, 1846, Gov. Pio Pico sold Soledad to Feliciano Soberanes for $800. Bancroft, the historian, says that a year before an inventory valued the mission and property at $2,494.

President James Buchanan returned Mission Soledad to the Catholic church in November, 1859.

In 1904, George Wharton James, on his tour of the California missions, wrote of Soledad:

"Over the entrance of the church —the ruins of which now bring sadness to the hearts of all who care—is a niche in which a statue of Our Lady of Solitude—La Soledad—used to stand. Methinks that if the ghost of things that were exist, surely a weeping ghost of the Lady of Solitude haunts these deserted and forlorn ruins. Weep! weep on! for the church of Our Lady of Solitude. It is entirely in ruins."

And some such sentiment must stir in the hearts of all who visit the ruins of La Soledad today.

Causes Break In Demt. Ranks

O. H. Speciale, who caused an open break in Democratic ranks when he announced his candidacy for congress from the eighth district, on the Democratic ticket exclusively.

With 28 leading Democrats volunteering their support and the formation of six "Speciale for Congress" clubs in the first three days of the campaign, a complete breakdown in the McGrath two-party political machine, favoring Speciale, has been predicted by many political observers.

Speciale has been practicing law in San Jose for the past 20 years. He graduated from the University of Santa Clara with the degree of doctor of jurisprudence, and was admitted to the bar in 1917.

"I filed on the Democratic ticket exclusively because it is my belief that a candidate cannot represent two parties. I am a Democrat and will support the national Democratic platform," Speciale said.

Am. Trust Shows Consistent Gains

American Trust company's June 30 statement of condition, just released, shows further marked gains over the strong position in which the institution began the present year. Not only have deposits continued to increase steadily, but the demand for desirable loans has been maintained. The loan increase is particularly notable, indicating as it does the further progress of general business recovery, with consequent enlarged requirements both for commercial credit and credit to individuals for home purchase, construction, and modernization, and the purchase of household equipment.

Present deposits of $258,954,015.55 represent an increase of $32,000,000 over the $226,776,812.71 deposits of June 29, 1935. Loans and discounts currently total $110,008,570.86, a gain of over $14,000,000 as compared to the corresponding figure of $95,602,285.21 a year ago.

A continued increase in cash on hand and government securities is shown by the current statement, the present total being $96,716,048.15 as against $91,009,441.30 a year ago. During the same period, holdings of other bonds and securities rose $9,000,000, from $53,379,482.84 to $62,398,065.66.

VISITORS FROM L. A.

Mrs. Ralph Spalding and daughter, Miss Carol Joyce, of Los Angeles, arrived this week to spend two weeks with Mrs. Spalding's mother, Mrs. Ella Kennedy.

CONDUCTS FUNERAL

The Rev. Edwin Bowling was called to Salinas this morning to conduct the funeral of a friend of the family.

The West in the Saddle

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FROM BERKELEY

William and Richard Robinson were here briefly July 4, on their way to a barbecue on Bear creek. John Duncan was a member of the party. Bill is forging ahead in the Berkeley police department, and Richard is learning a trade in the same city.

FROM CAPITOLA

Mrs. J. H. Campbell came over from Capitola this week. She reported a most crowded condition at that popular beach resort over the week-end.

WEEK-END AT TAHOE

Mrs. O. A. Putnam and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Sanders enjoyed the holiday week-end at Lake Tahoe with Mrs. L. Miracle.

SHIPS OUT

Wayne Davis left yesterday aboard the Ruth Alexander for a shift to the southland and return. Due to his mother's ill health he will not make any extended trips for a time.

Five Hawaiian sugar firms are said to have received nearly a million dollars each out of the AAA "farm" benefit payments. Who says the Hawaiian leaders didn't know what they were doing when they got Uncle Sam to take over the islands?

Pen Repairs — Smith's Stationery

FOR RENT—3 rm. unfurnished cottage. Steady renter desired. $12.50. Mission Hatchery.

FIELD'S STORE

THURS., FRI. and SAT. SPECIALS

Briardale Grapefruit, No. 2 tins, 2 for 29c
FLY-TOX, pts. 40c; qts. 70c
Honey Maid Grahams, pkg. 17c
Shredded Wheat, 2 pkgs. 23c
Briardale Tomato Juice, No. 1's, 2 for 15c
Folger's Coffee, drip or reg., 1-lb. 28c; 2-lbs. 55c
HY-PRO, a real bleach, 2 quart bottles 15c
Sani Flush, reg. 25c size 16c
Globe A1 Complete Biscuit Flour, lrg. pkg. 24c
Westlake Brooms 65c
Westlake Cut String Beans, No. 2's 10c
R I N S O, large, 21c; Lifebuoy Soap, 4 bars 19c
Morning Brand Milk, 3 tall cans 19c
S. O. S., 8-pad pkg. 19c; 4-pad pkg. 12c
Stop Spot Handy Cleaner 47c
Westlake Tuna, No. ½ cans, 2 for 25c
Star Olive Oil, qt. 69c; pt. 40c; ½ gal $1.29
Westlake Beets, sliced, No. 2's 10c

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POULTRY

SEMI-SCALD PLAN BEST FOR PICKING

Gives Dressed Birds Very Clean Appearance.

By J. C. TAYLOR, Extension Poultryman, New Jersey College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Poultrymen who sell dressed broilers and fowls at retail this year should realize that the slack-scald or semi-scald method of picking the birds is the most satisfactory.

When the slack-scald method is used, dressed birds have the plump, clean appearance and the keeping qualities of dry-picked birds, yet they are free of torn skin which is often found on dry-picked broilers.

The slack-scald method consists of immersing the bird for 30 seconds in water heated to a temperature of 126 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit. For broilers the water temperature should be from 126 to 128 degrees, while fowls require a higher temperture of 128 to 130 degrees. Higher temperatures produce scald spots which often result from the ordinary method of scalding, but lower temperatures will not loosen the feathers.

Bleeding must be complete before scalding, otherwise red crops will result. Move the birds backward and forward in the water to make sure the water reaches the skin through the feathers. Remove the feathers by pulling rather than rubbing them off.

When all feathers have been removed, immerse the carcass in cold water for 15 to 20 minutes, then transfer it to ice water for three hours. This will remove the body heat and improve the keeping qualities of the bird.

Candling Used to Detect Eggs Not Good for Food

Candling consists of holding an egg at an angle of 45 degrees, large end up, and twirling it before a light which is placed behind so that it will shine through a circular opening; an arrangement that virtually constitutes a candle, states a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

By looking at the egg toward this light, working in darkened quarters, you can determine the interior quality. You can check the size of the air cell and the condition of the egg yolk.

Likewise, candling makes it possible for you to detect and remove eggs containing "blood spots," or eggs unfit for food.

The air cell, the shadow of which you can see when candling, is an air space usually found at the large end of the egg. It is about the size of a dime when the egg is cooled. Since the egg shell is porous, evaporation occurs inside the egg and the air cell increases in depth as the contents of the egg decreases in volume.

Chicks Like Coal Ashes

Chicks like grit in some form and it is likely that they eat that found in coal ashes. The composition of coal ashes varies with different deposits of that mineral. Carbon is the chief and most valuable constituent of coal, being in greatest proportion in hard, or anthracite coal. The ash, after burning, may contain such mineral impurities as iron and lime. This is not harmful to chicks, but there is no reason for considering it of any greater value than that afforded by its content of grit, says an authority in the Rural New-Yorker.

Tips for Poultrymen

Canadians are said to be the greatest egg eaters in the world.

• • •

Experiments show that baby chicks may be fed safely from 24 to 72 hours after hatching.

• • •

Much of the feed of the chickens, especially on the farms of the commercial raisers, comes from the feed mill.

• • •

Roundworms of the intestines, yellowish-white, a half inch to four inches long, are parasites causing birds to droop and fail.

• • •

Ganders or males are usually larger, have coarser thicker heads, longer necks and a shriller higher pitched voice.

• • •

Removal of Leghorns cockerels when three to six weeks of age is absolutely necessary if best results are to be secured with the pullets.

• • •

The care and management of breeding birds is an important factor governing the fertility of their eggs and the livability of the chicks secured.

• • •

Fowl paralysis is a disease affecting comparatively young birds between the ages of four and ten months.

• • •

Not strictly necessary, but helpful, is the toe-punching of each lot of chicks with idenitfication mark so that their age may be known next fall.

• • •

Automatic drinking fountains on the poultry farm will save labor. Each hundred birds in good condition will drink four to five gallons of water a day. This means about six tons of water a year.

BOYS GOVERN NEBRASKA TOWN

Its Name Is Boys Town, and Its Guiding Star, Father Flanagan, Has Given 4,000 Homeless Urchins a Fair Chance in Life.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

TEN miles west of Omaha, Neb., there is a community with the romantic name of Boys Town. It is just as romantic as its name, for, with the exception of a handful of supervising oldsters, it is peopled entirely by boys of sixteen or less. It has a boy mayor, a boy chief of police and it is governed by an elected commission of boys who live there.

Boys Town! It sounds like something manufactured in a dream!

It is.

"Upon entering Boys Town, a boy realizes that he is stepping into a new world," says its high school sophomore mayor, Dan Kampan. "And," His Honor adds, "that boy realizes that this new world will be just what he makes of it."

The dream that became Boys Town had its beginning some twenty years ago, in the mind of a young Catholic priest, Edward J. Flanagan, then newly ordained. He became interested in the derelicts and misfits who were inmates of the Omaha city jail and, with the spirit of the true humanitarian, practiced such kindnesses upon them that they began to confide in him. In the pity of their life stories was born the mission to which Father Flanagan has since committed himself.

Fed Hungry Misfits.

He visited more sinners against society in the police courts, until he decided to help the miscreants keep out of jail by providing them food and shelter in the cold winter months and trying to steer them back to the ways of righteousness and happiness. It was an overwhelming task, for many of them were hopeless drunks and dope fiends and some even criminals.

"But in our working men's shelter, a hungry man was just a hungry man," says Father Flanagan. "We asked no questions. At times we sheltered and fed as many as 500 of them in a single night. The accommodations we were able to give them were pitifully inadequate. There just wasn't the money. Humanity so easily forgets that men are their brothers' keepers. It was discouraging work, but with the aid of God we persevered. Funds to carry on were scraped together wherever we could get them."

The priest and his friends began to study their guests, in an attempt to discover the causes that lay at the bottom of their troubles. Complete case histories were kept on 2,000 of them, until it became apparent that most of them were the result of neglected or homeless childhoods. Father Flanagan and his associates concluded that if they were to save men of this type they must begin with the grass roots and save them as children. That was the beginning of the dream of Boys Town.

With a borrowed capital of $90 the first month's rent was paid on a house in Omaha, and in it to live went Father Flanagan and five boys, two of them newsboys who had been sleeping in the working men's shelter and the others boys who had been entrusted to his care by the juvenile court. With amazing quickness the news of the new haven for homeless boys spread and in practically no time it was filled beyond capacity.

Donations Finance Work.

It was hard going in the early days, for Father Flanagan's Home, then as now, was supported entirely by the donations of friends and sympathetic persons. Then, as now, it admitted boys regardless of race or creed, and gave them the best it had. The best, on the first Christmas day, that of 1917, was a barrel of sauerkraut. Together they all knelt and prayed that a nation would forget the hatreds and excitements of war long enough to help them to live a real, American life.

Their prayers must have been answered, for shortly afterward Father Flanagan was successful in financing the purchase of 160 acres of farm which had lain idle and neglected for years. The farm had a few flimsy frame buildings, but they promised shelter, and food could be secured from the land.

Today, through Father Flanagan's untiring efforts and the financial help of thousands of friends, who gave what they could, however little it was, there are 10 fine, modern buildings and the well-operated farm covers 360 acres. Nearly 4,000 boys, once homeless and friendless, have been built into good American citizens with every prospect of a fair deal from life.

Only half of these boys were Catholics. They came from 38 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, Alaska, China and Mexico.

The boys are taught trades or business pursuits or farming, as their abilities and ambitions dictate. Tennis, baseball, football, track and other sports, as well as sanitary and hygienic education, enable them to grow into healthy, vigorous men. The average efficiency of health maintained over a period of years is 98 per cent.

Mayor Tells His Story.

Only 18 months ago, the unusual community was incorporated as a village. It has a second-class post office, and if you write a letter to anyone there, your reply will come postmarked "Boys Town, Neb."

The mayor of Boys Town faces problems daily that few mayors in the land become acquainted with very well in an entire term. You would expect Mayor Dan Kampan to know as much about the town as any of its 217 inhabitants. I have invited him to tell about it as he knows it:

"First," says Dan Kampan, "let me call your attention to the spirit of the homeless boy, best portrayed by the athletic teams which are trained by coaches at Boys Town.

"Every instructor at Boys Town realizes the spirit of co-operation involved in the making of good athletic teams. Last year this spirit was brought out by the splendid records our teams established, often having to overcome odds that were thought invincible. Our football team often came from behind in the last minutes of play to overcome their opponents.

Boys Are Happy Lot.

"The boys in general are a happy and very appreciative group of boys. They, at all times, are willing to jump at the opportunity of helping their friends and boys who have no friends.

"From all parts of the United States homeless and abandoned boys receive shelter and food at Boys Town," Dan goes on. "In this manner they are brought together and after spending a few months at Boys Town they understand some of the boys, and learn many facts of that part of the country that this or that boy came from.

"When Father Flanagan rented a building for his first Home, it was a simple structure located in Omaha. Through the past 18 years it has developed into an institution made up of 10 large buildings, amongst which are a modernly equipped gymnasium containing a swimming pool, handball courts, boxing ring, stage, and an auditorium which has been rated as one of the best in the Middle West.

Many Help Work Farm.

"Our farm, of 320 acres on which four barns are located, produces partial upkeep of the boys. It is equipped with machinery to plant and harvest its produce," Dan continues.

"The print shop, which is part of the office building, contains enough machinery to publish 110,000 copies of the 16-page magazine published monthly by the boys.

"The recreational section of Boys Town is composed of a football field, tennis courts, baseball diamond, and a cinder track. Upon these fields 200 homeless boys build strong bodies and strong minds by participating in various sports. Amongst these sports we find that the most popular are football, baseball, tennis, basketball and all winter sports.

Jan. 15 Is Election Day.

"The band, which is known all over the United States, is made up of 50 pieces, all boys under the age of eighteen. The popularity of our musical organizations is proven by the invitations for personal appearances in our neighboring states, such as banquets, picnics, parades and sport programs.

"On January 15, 1936, Boys Town held its second annual election, for the purpose of electing a governing body.

"In the voting booths installed, each boy voted a straight ticket for one of the two parties, the Help Boys Town and the Build Boys Town. After this the votes were counted in the presence of both candidates for the mayoralty. When the results were announced it was found that the Help Boys Town party was the victor by nine votes!

Boys Town Makes This City Waif's Dream Come True

Mayor Dan Kampan of Boys Town (Holding Paper) Presides Over a Meeting of the City Council

The party consists of a mayor and six commissioners, each having his various duties and assignments to fulfill.

"Among the most important of these duties is that of disciplining the boys, which is accomplished through the City Council and a Board of Advisors headed by Father Flanagan, which meets twice a week to discuss various points concerning the welfare of the boys. This is but one of the chief duties of the governing body. Other duties are taking care of minor infractions of rules and boys who cause disturbances by fighting and continuous disobedience.

Father Flanagan and Boys Town insist "there is no such thing as a bad boy." They have seen too many youngsters, once characterized as "bad boys," grow, after given a home, friends and a fair chance in life, into men who have become leaders in the business and social world.

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Tall Tales

As Told to:

FRANK E. HAGAN *and* ELMO SCOTT WATSON

The Return of Petey

A CARRIER pigeon can be relied on to do the spectacular.

Glenn Butcher, doughboy of the Sixth infantry, after serving his country in France, established a pigeon farm near Lockport, Ill. Liking all pigeons, his greatest affection was reserved for a carrier named Petey, recognized as a prize performer.

Petey demonstrated once that Butcher's love was reciprocated. It was when an unidentified fiend visited Lockport, committed a score of crimes and concluded by stealing Petey and taking him to Chicago.

Butcher learned later the thief climbed to the top of the tallest building in Chicago, unfastened Petey and threw him overboard. Then, to show his fiendish nature, the kidnaper threw a wooden box at the falling bird.

The pigeon broke a leg in his 600-foot fall but retrieved the box, which landed nearby, and hobbled toward the river. There he produced a swagger stick Butcher had used in France, climbed on the box and, steering a winding course by means of the stick, started home.

Bulletins told of the pigeon navigator's progress, but Petey was too proud to accept aid. He negotiated the 45 miles of river channel alone in seven days, limping into Butcher's yard one morning, swagger stick under his wing. It not only gave him a jaunty appearance but served for a crutch as well.

An 8-Inch Tale

SHELL games are not the only activity wherein the hand may be quicker than the eye.

So ruminates Buck Pyle, once of Clarendon, Texas, when he recalls the famous hunting trip undertaken by two of his father's ranch hands.

The cowboys, Sam and Henry, found buffalo tracks almost immediately. They spied two buffalo, and each fired at a different animal.

Henry's buffalo sped over a mountain range with Henry in close pursuit and was lost to view. Sam wounded his game and the injured buffalo charged. Now it happened that Sam's pony wheeled suddenly, slipped into the deep grass and unseated the rider.

Sam rose to a sitting position, terrified at the approach of the huge animal. He ducked just as the charging buffalo hurtled past, then he straightened suddenly, grasped the wounded buffalo by the tail and hung on.

He could not hope to subdue the maddened beast, but neither could the animal attack him. So Sam clung to the buffalo's eight-inch tail until just before the wild runner crossed the Mexican boundary. Then he reached out with a poplar tree he'd gathered en route, tickled the buffalo's nose and turned him back into Texas.

When Sam had guided the buffalo in this fashion until they reached Donley county, Henry rode up with reinforcements and rescued his friend.

The regrettable effect of the incident, says Pyle, is that Sam won't accept a buffalo nickel in change now, even if you offer him three for a dime.

The Extended Palm

A GREATER number of extended palms can be found in the state of Florida than in all of France.

One of them, a royal palm, grows in front of the ninth green of the De Leon Springs golf course, its suppliantly-spread foliage frequently catching balls pitched toward the green.

That happened to John H. Fisher of Chicago the first time he stepped on the De Leon Springs links to try for his usual 76. The ball lodged in the tree and only the gift of a 59-cent dollar persuaded his colored caddie to become a retriever.

Climbing to the top of the tree the caddie gave one vigorous shake and Fisher's ball and 376 other golf balls dropped. It was the first time the royal palm had been shaken.

The golfer was astonished to discover that thirteen of the balls had his name, "John H. Fisher," printed on them.

"It was my initial visit to Florida, all right, but that was no reason my entire name should have been printed on the balls," Fisher said later. "I didn't discover why until four months afterwards in Chicago.

"I play the Tam o'Shanter course at Chicago. On the fifth tee I invariably slice my drive, frequently losing the ball. Well, I began to analyze my shots off that tee, employing a compass and other research equipment.

"And I discovered a most interesting thing — every one of my sliced shots off that fifth tee moved in a curving line directly toward De Leon Springs from Chicago."

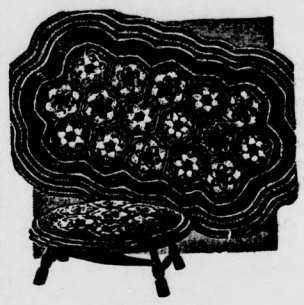
© Western Newspaper Union

Raisins Are Grapes

Raisins are grapes of a special type that are dried in the sun, or by artificial heat. They have a higher sugar content, and a flavor quite different from fresh grapes.

Crochet That Is New and Quite Simple to Do

"Can anyone do it?" Most assuredly! It is a lovely rug, a matching foot-stool top or pillow for quick crocheting. Easy, six-sided medallions are done one by one, each flower a different color with background uniform or



Pattern 5544

not, as you please. Sew them together and you're ready to begin the border crochet, going round and round with stripes of color used to break the background. Rug wool, rags or candlewicking may be used.

In pattern 5544 you will find complete instructions for making the rug shown; an illustration of it and of all stitches needed; material requirements; color suggestions.

Send 15 cents in coins or stamps (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y. Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Speed Scare Persists

Until the coming of the railways, the greatest sustained speed ever attained by man was established by the Roman Emperor Tiberius. Using relays of chariots, he sped to his dying brother, Drusus, at the rate of 200 miles a day.

For centuries man shook his head dubiously at every new proposal to increase the speed of land travel. When the locomotive was invented it was predicted that speeds of 30 miles an hour would prove fatal to human beings. Today airplanes travel at 250 miles and more an hour. Yet there persists the same haunting fear that at some still greater speed the human system will suddenly collapse.—Washington Star.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS.. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Noble Pride

There is a certain noble pride, through which merits shine brighter than through modesty.—Richter.

KILL RATS MICE COCKROACHES
USE STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE
IN TUBES 35c IN BOXES $1.00
ASK YOUR DEALER

Eczema in Big Watery "Bumps"

Burning and Itching Relieved by Cuticura

The records abound with grateful letters of praise like the following. Name and full address are printed to show that Cuticura letters are genuine beyond question.

"My eczema began with an itching on my hands, arms and feet, and when I scratched, big, watery bumps came. They burned and itched so, that I scratched and irritated the affected parts. It worried me so I could not sleep.

"I had this eczema for five years before I started to use Cuticura. After using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three tins of Cuticura Ointment the irritation was relieved." (Signed) Miss G. E. Reid, 850 Central Av., Hamilton, O.

Get Cuticura Soap and Ointment NOW. Amazing also in relief of pimples, rashes, ringworm and other externally caused skin faults. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. At all druggists. Samples FREE. Write "Cuticura," Dept. 21, Malden, Mass.—Adv.

WNU—12 28—36

Miserable with backache?

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination and getting up at night, when you feel tired, nervous, all upset . . . use Doan's Pills.

Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Reno. — The sixteenth annual fourth district convention of Lions International selected Santa Monica, Cal., for its 1937 convention city.

San Francisco.—Steel erection on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was 97 per cent completed last week and work was progressing rapidly for its scheduled opening to automobile traffic about November 12.

Butte City (Glenn Co.)—William Alwart and his mother are the authorities for the story that while hunting frogs near here they speared one that attracted their attention because it was so large. When their catch was dissected a fifteen-inch rattlesnake with two rattles and a button was found in the frog's stomach.

San Francisco.—California led all States in returning men and women to employment during May, Roy S. Stockton, director of the California State Employment Service, announced. National placement statistics received from Washington, D. C., show that 19,526 persons secured jobs at prevailing wage rates through the California service, Stockton said.

Ventura.—Mrs. Eda Frances Emmett, 46 years of age, wife of Dan W. Emmett, California Commander of the American Legion and publisher of the Ventura Free Press, died here after an operation for injuries which resulted from an automobile accident March 27.

San Francisco. — California produced more than one-half of all the mercury produced in the United States in 1935, according to a United States Bureau of Mines report. This State had 52 of the 90 producing mines in the country, produced 9,271 flasks of 76 pounds each against a total national production of 17,518 flasks, and the value of the California mercury production was placed at $667,419. Value of the total national output was $1,361,121. California's mercury mines are in Lake, Napa, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Trinity Counties.

Ukiah.—A. R. O'Brien, member of the State Board of Prison Directors, announced a petition bearing the names of more than 2000 Mendocino county residents would be presented to Gov. Merriam protesting the parole of Herman J. Knaesche, Ukiah, convicted slayer of his bride of three weeks. Knaesche was released from San Quentin prison July 1 and deported to Manila aboard a freighter.

Sacramento. — Expenditures of city, county and State governments reached a new high level in 1935 and showed an increase of $111,000,000 over 1934, according to figures made public by State Controller Ray L. Riley. Most of the increase — $98,500,000 — was charged to the State government, being due mostly to relief payments. County payments jumped by $4,200,000 and municipal payments by about $8,700,000.

San Francisco. — The National Park Service has announced plans for a horseback trail extending from Canada to Mexico. It will be 2300 miles in length and will be continuous on all of the higher mountain trails on the Coast. It also will connect all intervening national parks. Nearly all of the work is to be done by the C.C.C. and the trail is expected to be completed this year.

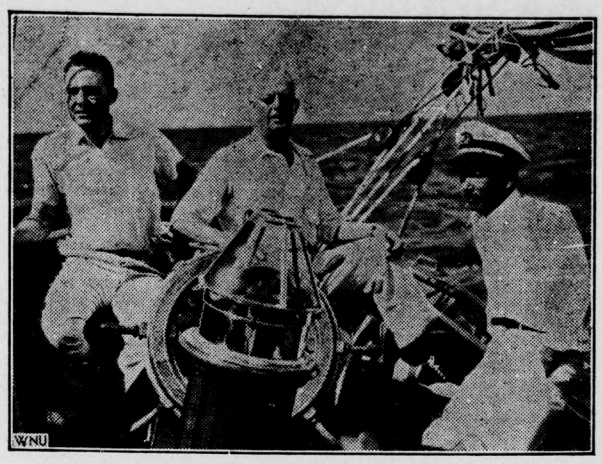
Berkeley. — Undergraduate and graduate scholarships and fellowships totaling $104,617 will be offered in the next academic year by the University of California, according to an announcement by university authorities. The money has been appropriated through donations, and by a grant of the university itself. Of the grand total $59,745 is in undergraduate and $44,872 in graduate scholarships.

San Francisco.—Four huge sixteen-inch guns, capable of hurtling projectiles 30 miles, will be added to the defense of the Golden Gate and San Francisco harbor, according to Major General George S. Simonds, recently appointed commander of the 9th Corps Area, United States Army. The general said the guns will be the largest and most powerful on the Pacific Coast and are being added as the first step in a program to strengthen coast batteries.

Santa Barbara. — Foresters report rattlesnakes apparently are more numerous in the mountain areas this year than last.

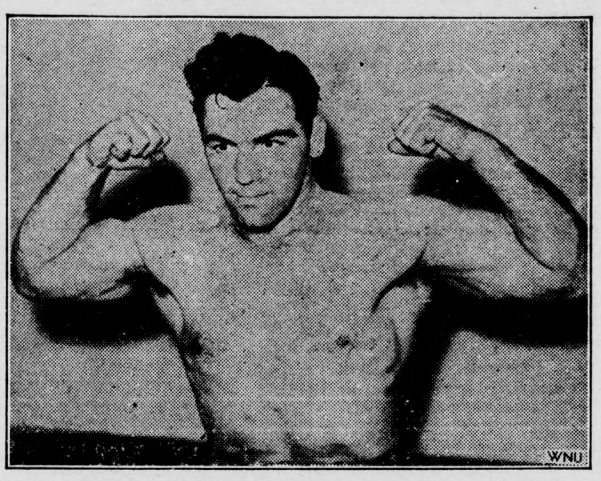
Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved an application of the Yreka Western Railroad Company, in California, for permission to issue $25,000 in certificates for "rehabilitation of the railroad." The ICC order said it "became practically impossible to operate trains over the road during wet weather."

ON TRANS-PACIFIC YACHT RACE



Now on the bounding main is Harold G. Dillingham's "Manuiwa" of Honolulu, which sailed from Santa Monica on July 4th in a field of 22 crack craft from all parts of the Pacific Coast in the 2240-mile race across the Pacific. The "Manuiwa" was winner of the last race in 1934. Photo shows (left to right) Peyton Harrison, navigator; Commodore Harold Dillingham and Masad Yaneuka, mate.

COLLEGE HERO TURNS FIGHTER



As he fought for the Washington State College Cougars on the football field, George Theodoratus, young Californian, hopes to fight on through the heavyweight ranks. Theodoratus' powerful muscles, shown here, have tossed a shot 53 feet 6 inches to rank him as one of the three best shotputters in the world. In his first professional bout in San Francisco recently, the 215-pound Greek Adonis knocked out Flash Roulette, Los Angeles fisticuffer, in 65 seconds.

Rodeo Lass

Sponsored by California cattlemen under Rodeo Association American rules, the Salinas rodeo will open July 16 to run four days. This is the silver anniversary of the rodeo that attracts thousands of people from all parts of the State. Photo is of Miss Nellie Chernetsky, Salinas girl who will take part in the event.

Pasadena. — Upton Sinclair announced his complete retirement from politics. "In answer to numerous requests for a statement as to my attitude to various party platforms and candidates," he said, "I wish to say that my retirement from politics is complete and final. I am a novelist and I expect to exercise my influence not merely upon America but upon the world as in the past."

Celebrates Birthday

"Bless my soul—I forgot it entirely" remarked Mother Minerva Hartman when friends congratulated her upon her 104th birthday. Born in Ohio in 1932, Mother Minerva served as an army nurse in the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American wars. Retired, she lives alone in "Minerva Fort," unique dwelling in the outskirts of San Francisco.

Santa Barbara.—This city has become one of the most straight-laced cities in California so far as retail trade is concerned. A new ordinance closes all food stores, including groceries, vegetable and fruit stands and bakeries on Sundays, and it is impossible to buy so much as a turnip or a loaf of bread on the Sabbath.

Stockton.—Barbara Jean Noll, 3, crowned princess in a baby show recently, fell into a kettle of preserves at her home and scalded to death.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET

pocket billiards champion
Jimmy Caras, 25 years old, won the Pocket Billiards Championship from the veteran Erwin Rudolph.
Jimmy was the youngest player in the tournament.
Caras clicked off a high run of 103 in the tournament.
Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del.
©WNU

BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

A King's Farewell
Good Soldier Obeys
An If or Two
40,000,000 Degrees

Paris.—To "last words of dying men" will be added those of the late King George of England — "I am sorry to keep you waiting like this." Typical of a good, modest king, always obedient to duty.

Arthur Brisbane

At the request of his ministers, including Sir John Simon, who waited upon him at the last moment, the king struggled pathetically to sign his name to a state paper, succeeded, then, turning to his advisers, spoke those last words, followed by a smile and nod with which he was accustomed to end an audience.

This was published in the Star of Johannesburg, South Africa, in a Reuter dispatch. Mr. Gunia sends the clipping from Gibsonia, Pa. Much obliged.

The Italian soldier Badoglio, in the striking uniform of an Italian marshal, returned to Rome and embraced Mussolini, who wore the uniform of a corporal of fascist militia. Napoleon also liked to be called the "little corporal."

Marshal Badoglio is an Italian soldier who obeys orders. When Mussolini's forces were marching on Rome, Badoglio, according to the story, said to the king: "What shall I do—wipe them out?" The king ordered: "No; no violence." Now, Mussolini rules, and on his orders Badoglio wipes out Haile Selassie and the government of Ethiopia.

Anything could happen in Europe, and one of the things considered quite possible, extremely disturbing to respectable old England and others, is an agreement between Mussolini and Hitler to make "a deal on Austria" profitable for both; not for Austria.

There is always, however, the memory of 1914, when Austria, Italy and the Kaiser had the triple alliance that did not "stand up." Such alliances usually go along racial lines, if they are to last. France and Italy are natural allies, both Latin; England and the United States would probably be found not far apart if a really big World war should ever come, with one or two other IFS.

Science proudly demonstrates for the Westinghouse company a new lamp that "rivals the beams of the sun." The demonstrator explained that the temperature at the sun's surface is about 11,732 degrees Fahrenheit, while the new lamp reaches 25,232 degrees Fahrenheit. That, however, as scientists know, is a long way from the sun's best temperature.

According to Sir James Jeans, there prevails in the depths of the sun temperature of "forty million degrees centigrade," which is considerably higher than any man-made temperature.

If you came within 1,000 miles of a 5 cent piece with a temperature of 40,000,000 degrees centigrade, you would be burned to a cinder; hard to believe, but true.

England protested against raising the elevation of guns on American warships because that would make our guns shoot too far. In case of war we might hit a British ship lined up against us.

Are animals capable of any thought?

A dog on Prince Edward island, whining and howling with its muzzle against a pile of clothing on the edge of a pool, attracted men who took from the water the bodies of two brothers, fifteen and seventeen years old. Could the dog have "thought out" a connection between the clothing and the disappearance of its young owners?

At Ur, ancient city of the Chaldeans, they show a gigantic brick temple, recently uncovered, where it has lain in the ground covered through the ages. It was constructed originally, like the tower of Babel, to enable the builders to get up into heaven and reach the gods. First they invented those pagan gods, and then they actually believed in them.

The United States navy has ordered 191 "bomber" airplanes; cheerful small news.

It is to be hoped that the government is trying to build bomber planes able to fly any ocean.

If war came, our bombing operations could be carried on in countries across the Atlantic or the Pacific. We should not want to do any bombing in America. After the first experiment, no country would send any ships within easy bombing or submarine range of these shores.

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Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

At Least Tolerate Your Neighbor

Make up your mind that it is senseless to quarrel.

You will meet many people that you dislike.

Many of them will be quarrelsome, conceited, ill tempered. Avoid such people, but tolerate them. They may turn out to be better than you think they are.

There is plenty of room on this earth for human beings of all sorts and kind.

Some of them will differ with you in politics, others in religion.

Some may be downright ugly.

But they are as they are made. Quarreling with them will make you unhappy, and you're going to need all the happiness you can find as you travel through life.

• • •

Some of them may be snobbish and "high hat". You can easily keep away from that sort.

But you will be thrown in with certain people whom you cannot avoid.

They may live next door to you, they may belong to the same church or club, they may intrude themselves upon you in many unpleasant ways.

It will do you no good to "get your back up" when they are around.

You will get only misery out of quarreling with them.

Just convince yourself that there must be that kind of people in the world with you, and that the easiest way is to be as cheerful as possible in their presence, eschew arguments with them, and let them go their own way.

• • •

You can kill mosquitoes and spiders and rattlesnakes and other creatures with which you may be thrown as you go on.

You can't kill human beings without getting into serious trouble. I do not contend that you ought to nurse odious people in your bosom, or try to reform them.

All I suggest is that if you must be with them you will not be unhappy about it, but get along as well you can.

And now and then you are pretty sure to find that somebody you thought was a pest was a really good sort when you came to know him well, and that you lost a good deal by not getting better acquainted with him.

• • •

Dislike reacts on the person who harbors it. Better figure that wherever you go you will find men and women who are constant irritations to you.

Leave them alone if you can.

If you can't, just be civil and pleasant and if they resent that keep out of their neighborhood.

The chief end of man I honestly believe is happiness.

You can't be happy when you are hating other people.

But toleration will put it out of their power to annoy you.

Try this plan for a couple of weeks. I think you will profit by it.

That's a Peptimist

A Pessimist closes an eye, wrinkles his face, draws up the corners of his mouth, and says, "It can't be done."

An Optimist has a face full of sunshine. He beams on you and says, "It can be done"—and then lets Joe "do it."

But a Pep-ti-mist takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves, and goes to it, and does it.

Household Questions

Air the bread and cake boxes frequently during the summer months. Mould is likely to form on breads and cakes kept in boxes during the warm weather.

• • •

Chamois wet in cold water and wrung dry will polish mahogany furniture that has become cloudy.

• • •

Do not remove husks from green corn until just before putting on to boil. Corn spoils quickly, so it should be used as soon as possible after purchasing.

• • •

When cake or bread is too brown or is burned, grate gently with a fine grater (nutmeg grater preferred) until the cake or bread is a golden brown.

• • •

A little garlic rubbed over the broiler on which steak is broiled gives steak a delicious flavor.

• • •

Always strain hot fat used for deep frying through a piece of cheese cloth each time it is used and set in a cool place. Treated in this way fat may be used many times.

• • •

Sandwiches may be kept moist for 24 hours if they are wrapped tight as soon as made, in waxed paper, then placed in a box lined with a damp cloth and covered with a cloth. Keep in a cool place.

• • •

Mayonnaise may be kept for several weeks in refrigerator if a tablespoonful of boiling water is added to it before bottling.

• • •

Never put hot foods in your refrigerator or ice box. Wait until they have cooled.

• • •

Mix salads with a fork instead of a spoon or ladle.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

PE: PE-KO EDGE JAR RINGS KEEP ALL THE FLAVOR WHERE IT BELONGS . . . LOCKED UP RIGHT IN THE PRESERVES.
KO: THEY'RE EASY TO APPLY, AND EASY TO REMOVE. THEIR TWO BIG LIPS TAKE CARE OF THAT.

PE-KO EDGE JAR RUBBERS
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
United States Rubber Products, Inc.
1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Room 620

DOLLARS & HEALTH

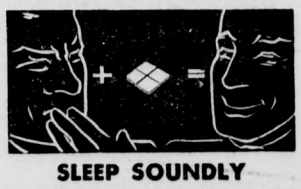
The successful person is a healthy person. Don't let yourself be handicapped by sick headaches, a sluggish condition, stomach "nerves" and other dangerous signs of over-acidity.

TAKE MILNESIAS

Milnesia, the original milk of magnesia in wafer form, neutralizes stomach acid. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia. Thin, crunchy, mint-flavor, tasty. 20c, 35c & 60c at drug stores.

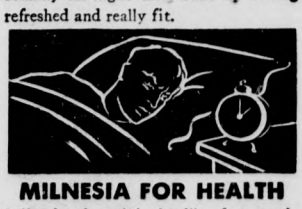
HEARTBURN?

Its surprising how many have heart burn. Hurried eating, overeating, heavy smoking, excessive drinking all lead to heartburn. When it comes, heed the warning. Your stomach is on a strike.



SLEEP SOUNDLY

Lack of exercise and injudicious eating make stomachs acid. You must neutralize stomach acids if you would sleep soundly all night and wake up feeling refreshed and really fit.



MILNESIA FOR HEALTH

Milnesia, the original milk of magnesia in wafer form, neutralizes stomach acids, gives quick, pleasant elimination. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls milk of magnesia. Tasty, too. 20c, 35c & 60c everywhere.

35c & 60c bottles
20c tins

The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafer

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.

Mark S. Stocker, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

Acting N. G., Roy Kosich
Abe Klassen, Secretary

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● Tooth pastes only partially effective can't keep teeth really white. Don't waste time with them; use DR. WEST'S *Double-Quick* Tooth Paste. It cleans over twice as fast as some leading brands, yet cannot scratch enamel. For brilliant white teeth, try it today.

BIG TUBE 25c

YOU KNOW ME, AL

LISTEN TO ME, AND YOU'LL ALL GET HOME EARLY
YES, I'LL PROBABLY BE BUSTED ON THE BUTTON
END OF ROUND, ONE
WE'RE DOING ALL RIGHT, KID. HE CAN'T HURT US. JUST BOX HIM
LAY OFF ME. DO YOU THINK YOU'RE A ONE MAN SHOWER BATH?

Those Are Fighting Words — By RING LARDNER

LEGAL NOTICES

RESOLUTION OF INTENTION TO SELL REAL ESTATE

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, ORDERED AND DECLARED by the Board of Trustees of the Campbell Union High School District of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, as follows:

That the property hereinafter described is not now or never will be needed for public use by said Campbell Union High School District. That it is the intention of the said Board of Trustees to sell all the following described property belonging to said Campbell Union High School District, which said property is situate in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and is particularly described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Beginning at a three-quarter inch iron pipe set in the North line of Rincon Avenue, said pipe being N. 0 degrees 30 min. W. 25 feet and N. 89 degrees 51 min. E. 185 feet from a brass bar set at the intersection of the center lines of Rincon avenue and the Santa Clara and Los Gatos Road; thence from said point of beginning N. 89 degrees 51 minutes E. along the North line of Rincon Avenue 184.36 feet to a three-quarter inch iron pipe set at the intersection of the North line of Rincon Avenue, with the West line of Fourth Street; thence North 0 degrees 25 minutes W. 68 feet to an iron pipe; thence S. 89 degrees 51 minutes W. 184.47 feet to a three-quarter inch iron pipe; thence S. 0 degrees 30 minutes E. 68 feet to the place of beginning. Containing .288 acres, more or less. Courses true, Magnetic variation 18 degrees 0 minutes E.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Beginning at a three-quarter inch iron pipe, said pipe being N. O degrees 30 minutes W. 93 feet and N. 89 degrees 51 minutes E. 185 feet from a brass bar set at the intersection of center line of Rincon Avenue and the Santa Clara and Los aGtos Road; thence from said point of beginning, parallel to the N. line of Rincon Avenue. N. 89 degrees 51 minutes E. 184.47 feet to an iron pipe set on the W. line of Fourth Street; thence N. 0 degrees 25 minutes W. 182 feet to an iron pipe; thence S. 89 degrees 51 minutes W. 184.78 feet to an iron pipe and thence S. 0 degrees 30 minutes E. 182 feet. to the place of beginning. Containing .771 acres, more or less. Courses true. Magnetic variation 18 degrees 0 minutes E.

That the minimum price for which said property shall be sold is $1000.00.

That the 24th day of July, 1936, at 8 o'clock P. M. of said day at the school building of the Campbell Union High School District situate near the corner of Campbell avenue and the Los Gatos and Santa Clara Road, Santa Clara County, California, (that being the regular meeting place of said Board of Trustees) be and the same is hereby fixed as the time and place for a public meeting of said Board of Trustees at which sealed proposals to purchase said property will be received and considered, and such sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be considered at said time and place, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all such proposals.

Said sales will be made for cash, lawful money of the United States, ten (10%) per cent to accompany the bid and balance payable upon delivery of deed.

The proposal or bid shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Board, and shall be accompanied by a certified check of some responsible bank, payable to the Trustees of Campbell Union High School District in the amount above required.

It is further resolved and ordered that this Resolution shall be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Campbell Press, a newspaper of general circulation, published in said County of Santa Clara, and that copies of this Resolution duly signed by a majority of this Board be posted in three public places in said district not less than fifteen days before said date of meeting to be held July 24, 1936 as aforesaid.

Passed by the Board of School Trustees of the said Campbell Union High School District at a regular meeting held June 8, 1936 by the following votes:

Ayes: Trustees Mr. Conner, Mr. Burrow, Mr. Vennum, Dr. Anderson, Mrs. Shelley.
Noes: Trustees, none.
Absent: Trustees, none.

Jessie A. Shelley,
Clerk of the Board
(June 25, July 2, 9, 1936)

How To Reduce Varicose Veins

Rub Gently Upward Toward the Heart as Blood in Veins Flows That Way

Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches.

If you will get a two-ounce original bottle of **Moone's Emerald Oil** (full strength) at any first-class drug store and apply it night and morning as directed you should quickly notice an improvement. Continue to apply Emerald Oil until the veins and bunches are reduced.

Moone's Emerald Oil is a harmless, yet most powerful penetrator and two ounces last a very long time. Indeed, so powerful is **Emerald Oil** that old chronic sores and ulcers are often entirely healed. It has brought much comfort to worried people all over the country.

For generous sample send 10 cents (silver or stamps) to cover cost—mailing—packing to Dept. A.M., International Laboratories, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

PLANS VACATION

Walter Smily and George Ingram are starting Monday on an auto trip to British Columbia that will occupy three weeks. Mr. Smily will give his property on Vancouver island the "once-over" while in Canada.

TO VISIT G. S. ROBSONS

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Stray and son are arriving today from Bakersfield for a visit with their two families here, and will be house guests at the G. S. Robson home.

VISITS AT BAUGH HOME

W. W. Wells drove from Los Angeles arriving at the Mrs. Hattie Baugh home Friday morning. After a short visit here he returned home yesterday with his wife and daughter, Dianne.

A CLAMP ON PROGRESS

For the government to penalize a corporation for saving money to pay its debts, or to make plant extensions or replacements, may be politically smart. But it just does not make sense to the man who has to meet a Saturday pay roll. —*Kansas City Star.*

A Canadian paper says that if the League fails it will mean for Europe a return to the jungle. Where has Europe been all this time, anyhow?

THE PRESS $1.50 A YEAR

TOURING NORTH

The Misses Florence and Beth Kennedy left today on an extended auto tour to the north, with no definite destination in view, but they may go as far as Vancouver, B. C. They are accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Souther of the Palo Alto library staff.

The old-fashioned man who rose to the top of the heap and then lost it all in 1929 now has a grown son who is a PWA worker.

The Democrats who have been sailing high now for more than three years seem to be getting a little uneasy about the Landon.—*Linn., Kans., Record.*

Young Attorney — And if it please the court, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive.—*Toronto Globe.*

Government has lifted its ban on the killing of reindeer in Alaska, but it maintains its air of confidence that the majority of voters will not wish to kill Santa Claus. —*Williamsport Sun.*

CUTTERS' CARDS AT SMITH'S

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IF you wonder whether people like to hear the voices of distant kin and friends, watch the face of someone who's receiving such a telephone call . . . note the smiles, the laughs, and for minutes afterwards the radiant joy which follows this little human contact between two good friends. *Telephoning brings distant folks close.* Try it today with someone who is on vacation!

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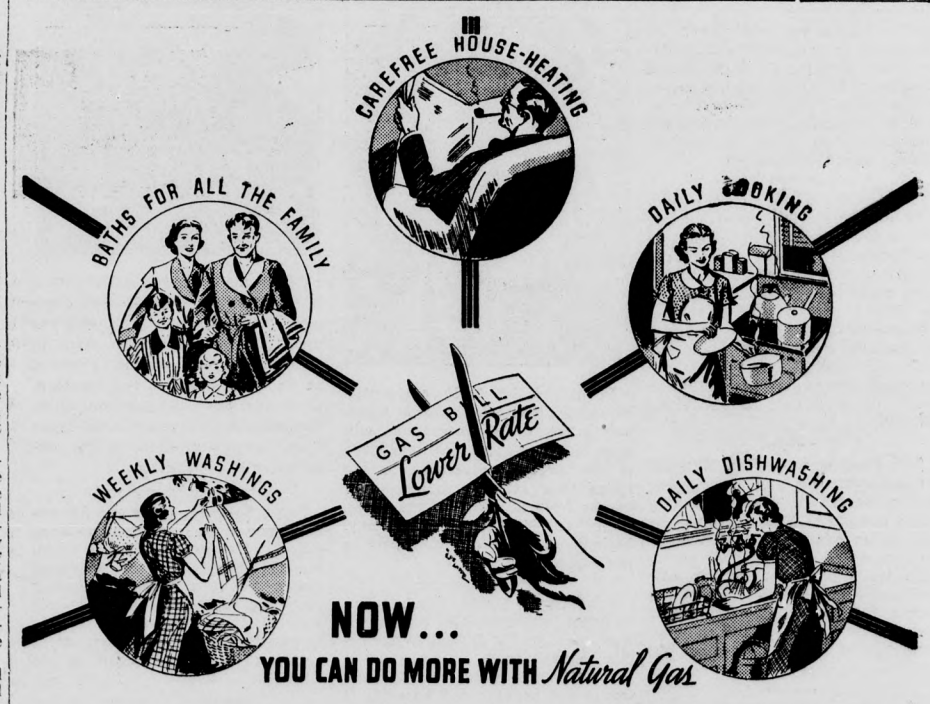

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YOUR gas bill is more than an ordinary fuel bill. Through the month it has to provide instantly and dependably a thousand or more homey services indispensable to comfort and enjoyable living. This month your cost for each of these services will be lower than ever.

Now you can have steaming hot water—all you want—all the time in kitchen, laundry or bath, from a new Automatic Gas water heater for only a few cents a day.

Start now to enjoy permanent freedom from the fuss and bother of keeping an old-fashioned heating system in operation. Natural Gas heating asks but little help in furnishing you with clean, even, dependable heat in your home and at the new low rates costs no more than ordinary fuels.

Take advantage of the new bargain rate for Natural Gas. Now is the best time to install Natural Gas heating.

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Send that coupon now. Try the new Pompeian 4-feature Face Powder. It gives you fine texture, enchanting odor, proper shade and "cling" .... all in one powder. And the face creams ... tissue, cleansing and massage ... they'll leave your skin thoroughly cleansed, smooth as silk and supple. Offer expires after July 15th, 1936.
Regular sizes at your drug counter 55c and 65c

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